ESTABLISHED 1813.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28630—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 0
Heart Bottle	28 0
Mac	30 0
Glenlivonie	33 0
Ben Tochrabruce	18 0

O. V. at Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Steamships.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
SORRENTA	3911	700	J. Gould	2nd Jany.
TAMAR	3073	800	W. A. Seaton	9th "
CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	23rd "
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th "
SIAM	3017	300	H. T. Weigheil	6th Feb.
THAMES	3078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
RAVENNA	3257	700	R. Crawe	20th "
ROME	5011	1000	A. Daniel	27th "
AAA	3911	500	H. T. Weigheil	5th Mar.
KHEDIVE	3908	600	L. H. Moule	12th "
SIAM	3858	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
MIRZAPORE	3323	800	R. Harvey	26th "
SIAM	3911	500	H. P. Weigheil	2nd Apr.
CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
SIAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
CLYDE	3138	300	J. L. Paritt	23rd "
SIAM	3911	500	H. T. Weigheil	30th "
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	7th May.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th "

* These steamers proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	About
KHEDIVE	3908	600	L. H. Moule	31st Dec.
MIRZAPORE	3913	800	R. Harvey	14th Jan.
BOHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Toogue	28th "
CLYDE	4138	800	J. L. Paritt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 28th, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 320, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Jan: 1892.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 12th Jan., 1892.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

LUIGI P. ROZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1891.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st February.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th Jan.

Calling at Aden, Hodeida, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,500	550	24th Jan.

No Cargo will be received on Board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th January, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for families and parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, FADENHALL STREET.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 2nd January, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 6th January, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 3rd January, at 11 a.m., after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomeran, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

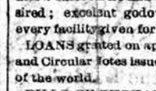
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,[illegible] tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. [illegible] ed on application to the Under[illegible]

MACKINNON, M[illegible]
Bombay, 1st January, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rate, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on Arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BALLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BALLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. Or[illegible] about
WAROONA	2,500	27th December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd December 1891. Agents.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3335	about 6th Jan. '92.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	" 23rd "
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3387	" 5th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 2nd, 1891.

BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on
†EMPRESS OF THE EAST	3200	1st Week in Feby. for London.
*ANNIE BARROW	3165	3rd " "
MARY BEYTS	3720	1st " in March, "
†MINNA CRAIG	4100	3rd " " "
QUEEN OF INDIA	3191	1st " In April, "

† Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Lights, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.

For further, &c., &c.,

Messrs. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., "Calcutta."

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge or Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay, Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "CHYEBASSA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Mossulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay 28th December, 1891. Agents.

SVIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMUM STREET, [illegible], BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & Co. invite special attention to their very choice and extensive Stock of GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, which, being constantly added to by Goods carefully chosen by their Agent in London, affords a range of Selection equal to that offered by the best West End Houses.

GEM BRACELETS.

FINE GOLD BRACELETS, RICHLY JEWELLED, WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS, etc.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Fine Gold Daisy Pattern Bracelet, with Brilliant Centre	44	50
Fine Gold Band Bracelet, set with Fine Diamond	74	83
Fine Gold Plain Band, set with Rubies and Diamonds	170	190
Fine Gold Bracelet, richly ornamented, 2 Rows Pearl Bracelet of finely selected Pearls	95	105
Do. do. do.	126	140
Pearl Crescent on Fine Gold Band	63	70

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
NEW PATTERN IN HARD WORK.		
Double Row Pearl Crescent Solid Fine Gold Wire Bangle	27	30
Do. do. Pearl Flower and Spray	27	30
Do. do. Pearl Swallow Bangle	30	34
Pearl Horse-Shoe on Fine Gold Twisted Bracelet	60	68
Pearl Knot on Fine Gold Top Pattern Bracelet	120	135
Pearl Centre on Double Oval Bangle	63	70

LADIES' FICHU BROOCHES.

IN PLAIN GOLD, OR JEWELLED WITH PEARLS, DIAMONDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, &c. THE LATEST FASHIONS AND DESIGNS.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Fine Pearl Crescent	54	60
Do. do. Larger	108	120
Fine Pearl Crescent and Star, with Diamond Centre, Converts into Hair Pin	144	160
Fine Pearl Star, with Diamond Centre, Converts into Hair Pin	112	125
Do. do. Medium size	130	145
Do. do. Larger	158	175
Oriental Pearl Spray Brooch	80	90
Ruby, Diamond, and Sapphire Clusters on Fine Gold Bar	85	95
Fine Gold Hunting Brooch, with Fox's Head, Horse-Shoe and Whip	24	27

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Fine Pearl Harp	44	48
Fine Pearl Swallow	100	112
Fine Pearl Double Horse-shoe	75	85
Fine Pearl Double Horse-shoe with Pearl Ends	[illegible]	70
Fine Gold Curb Patter with Pearl Horse-Shoe Centre	[illegible]8	42
Moonstone, Ruby, and Dhond Cluster on Fine Gold Bar with Pearl Ends	40	45
Fine Gold Daisy Centre on two Bars	25	28
Fine Gold Hunting Tie and Triple Horse-Shoe Brooch, richly set with Pearls	60	68

JUST RECEIVED A SELECTION OF NEW AND PRETTY DESIGNS IN FINE SELECTED ORIENTAL PEARLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Pearl Double Horse-Shoe on Bar with 3 Fine Whole Pearls	90 0	100 0
Fine Pearl Entwined Heart Brooch	27 0	30 0
Three Pearl Flowers on Gold Bar	27 0	30 0
3 Fine Pearl Swallows on Bar	42 0	47 0
Fine Gold Flower Brooch	20 0	22 8
Fine Chased Gold Bar Brooch with Pearl Cluster Ends	45 0	51 0
Gold Twisted Bar Brooch	16 8	18 8
3 Fine Gold Shamrocks on Bar	27 0	30 0
Bright Gold Curb Brooch	27 0	30 0

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pearl Flower and Bow Safety Pin	12 0	13 8
Pearl Horse-Shoe and Spray Safety Pin	12 0	13 8
Pearl Double Horse-Shoe Safety Pin	12 0	13 8
Pearl Heart and Spray Lace Brooch	15 0	17 0
Fine Pearl Flower and Spray Lace Brooch	21 0	23 8
Pearl Horse-Shoe Safety Pin Brooch	14 0	16 0
Fine Pearl Crescent and Bar Safety Pin Brooch	15 0	17 0
Plain Gold Safety Pin in Centre	12 0	13 8
Do. do. Large	14 8	16 8

A Fine Gem Butterfly Brooch, Set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, and Pearl measuring 14 inches across, and forms a Hair Pin at pleasure, complete in Velvet Case. Cash, Rs. 90, Credit, Rs. 135.

THE NEW LADIES' LANGTRY WATCH CHAIN.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gold Alma Pattern with Richly Chased Ball, complete in case	32 8	36 0
Fine Gold Woven Wire Pattern with Richly Chased Gold Ball Top	54 0	60 0

A variety of Ladies' Long and Double Albert Gold Chains, from Cash, Rs. 67½; Credit, Rs. 75.

SCARF PINS.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS IN FINE GOLD AND PRECIOUS STONES, THE LATEST FASHIONS, COMPLETE IN CASES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Rubies, and Diamonds	27 0	30 0
Fine Gold "Flower" Pin, set with Diamonds	18 0	20 0
Fine Gold "Horse-Shoe and Whip" Pin	12 0	14 0
Fine Gold Shamrock Pin, with Pearl Centre	10 0	11 4
Fine Gold Knot Pin	10 0	11 4
The New Enamelled Pansy Pins, with Brilliant Centre	30 0	34 0

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brilliant "Horse-Shoe" Pin	135 0	152 0
Pearl Crescent Pin with Pearl Knob	16 0	18 0
Pearl "Horse-Shoe" Pin, with Pearl Knob	19 0	21 0
Fine Pearl Horse-Shoe Pin	14 0	16 0
Fine Pearl Crescent Pin, with Diamond Star	36 0	40 0
Fine Gold and Jewelled Horse-Shoe Pins. From Cash, Rs. 10 Credit, Rs. 11-4	150 0	168 0

FINE GOLD BEAD PINS, From—Cash, Rs. 8; Credit, Rs. 9; to Cash, Rs. 14; Credit Rs. 13-8.

GOLD STUDS.

COMPLETE IN CASES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Gold Flat Top Studs	16 0	18 0
Do. do. do. Bevelled Edges	16 0	18 0
Plain Gold Cheese-Shaped Studs	13 8	15 0
Do. do. Engraved Tops	13 8	15 0
Do. do. Hammered Tops	16 0	18 0
Handsome Diamond Horse-Shoe Dress Studs	117 0	130 0

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of Single Stone Diamond Studs, Claw Setting	135 0	150 0
Single Stone Diamond Star Set Studs for Dress Shirts	36 0	40 0
Do. do. do.	54 0	60 0
Plain Gold Dress Studs, Set with Pearls	19 0	21 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SKIN IRRITATION

Prevented by the use of "PELLICULINE POWDER," a soluble dusting Powder of great value, Re. 1-4 per box. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

COUGHS & COLDS

Quickly and permanently cured by "PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP." Re. 1 per bottle. KEMP and Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FILTERS.

We supply a First Rate Serviceable COIR COVERED Filter for Rupees Eight only.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FILTERS.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

FRESH STOCK of all kinds of INDIAN CIGARS and CHEROOTS just opened out SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to my order of a quality VERY RARELY EQUALLED but NEVER EXCELLED. Comparison with any other brands CONFIDENTLY INVITED, as regards QUALITY, FINISH and PRICE.

In addition to the above I would also recommend my "SPOTTED DOGS" which are rapidly becoming the CIGARS OF THE DAY in all the leading Clubs, the demand for them increasing largely wherever they are known.

LATEST GENERAL CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ANIMAL EYES.

WE are now shewing a Splendid Assortment of the above of the best manufacture, marked at LOW PRICES, and consisting of

TIGER, LION, BISON,
BEAR, HYÆNA, PANTHER,
BULL, SAMBHUR, BLACK BUCK,
WILD BOAR, and various others.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-4; postage, Anna 1.

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.

WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.

CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most experienced practical European Assistants in India, and in the shortest possible time.

Rates supplied and perfect Accuracy Guaranteed. Special terms to Shipping Companies and Agents.

MARCKS & Co., LD.
WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per Year.

PUBLIC WASTE!

MANY TRADES have experienced period, of depression due, chiefly, to one common fault—"OVER-PRODUCTION." The Manufacturers, becoming too eager to increase their business, over-do the supply, which, with the usual re-action that sets in after forcing the demand too much with "catch-penny" advertisements, brings about either a "dead-lock" or the depression to which we allude. In this manner, during recent years, the business in

CHEAP WATCHES

Has been carried just a little too far; and now a re-action, or a depression in the trades has begun. Primarily the idea of making the commonest sort of watches was to enable owners of very valuable articles to use them, as make-shifts, for the roughest wear and for this they are, occasionally, extremely useful. But for constant use—during, say, a couple of year,—they are, nearly all, more or less failures. Apart from the fact that the appearance of the CHEAP WATCH IS NOT A SUCCESS—one glance at a sample that has been in use a short time is sufficient to convince anyone of that—its internal economy is not equal to many months ordinary "wear and tear." There are, of course, to be found, occasionally, amongst the cheapest watches a few of them that keep time pretty regularly for several years; but these make the exception that proves the general rule to the contrary.

With the demand for watches increasing during the last few years, it was only natural that the makers should meet it with a sufficient supply; but the manufacturers were scarcely justified in sacrificing the durability of nearly every one of the principal parts of their watches in order to bring the selling price down to a minimum. No one, who knows anything about watches and watch-making, can be deceived by wonderful advertisements describing in glowing terms how a "trustworthy," or "reliable" "excellent time-keeper," and so forth, can be bought for a trifling sum; and a moments's thought is sufficient to show the fallacy that lies at the bottom of the cheap watch business. It is understood that all the parts of the cheapest sort of watch are made by machinery. The advertisements say so, superfluously—because a single part of a watch, if made by hand, costs more than the cheap article is worth. Low-priced watches, however, are all imported into India, which means that something has to be paid for their freight. The person who sells them gets a profit out of that transaction; and the money, for which they are sold, covers the cost of advertising. Then a certain "percentage" goes to the manufacturer as his profit; and, when all are paid it must not be expected that the prime cost of "materials and making" can amount to much. Any one can better appreciate the "value" he has received for his money if he tries to re-sell his low-priced watch. Considering the rapidity with which the cheap watches forced their way on the market, it is not surprising that so many were sold. There was no time in which to give them a fair trial. Now, however, the public are beginning to understand how to invest their money, so far, at least, as watches are concerned, and, of course, the "Waste of money" on cheap watches has shown a falling off.

Every person, who wants a serviceable watch (and not a make-shift article), at least expects that it will not only keep time but retain its appearance for a reasonable number of years, under ordinary conditions. Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have, for more than a quarter of a century, supplied the public in India with an enormous number of watches, all of which were the very best made of their class, and have given their purchasers entire satisfaction. The numerous unsolicited testimonials that have, during this long period, been received, from every part of India, show that even the most captious can find nothing with which to complain about, in either quality or durability. As the most substantial watches for the tropics, those offered by

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

Have never been surpassed—at least during the twenty-five years that they have been on trial—and there is every probability that these watches will continue to hold their deservedly premier position.

THORPE & CO.'S NEW ITEMS FOR EVENING DRESS.

WHITE KID GLOVES,
2 BUTTONS, Rs. 1-4 PER PAIR.

WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,
FOR DRESS, Rs. 2-8 PER DOZEN.

WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,
PER Rs. 1-8 DOZEN.

SPUN SILK SOCKS,
PER Rs. 5-8 PAIR.

SILK POCKET HDKFS,
Rs. 2-12 EACH.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
MONS. LAMBERT D'ARC'S
MARIONETTES.
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 1st JANUARY, 1892.
GRAND PRIVATE PERFORMANCE.
AT 3-30 P.M.
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
H. H. the GAEKWAR of BARODA and a
DISTINGUISHED PARTY.
The Decorations, &c., will remain for the
EVENING PERFORMANCE
At 9 P.M.
PART I.—THE MARVELLOUS FANTOCCINI
PART II.—THE GORGEOUS PANTOMIME,
"BLUE-BEARD."
Front Seats.....Rs. 2
Second Seat.....Re. 1
Back Seats.....As. 8
PLAN at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, 3 P.M.,
When Children will be admitted half price to all Seats. Parents and Guardians should take the opportunity of bringing or sending their Children to this Performance, as it will positively be the last Matinee given in Bombay.

WANTED, A COMPETENT PIANIST.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK
WILL RE-OPEN FOR SKATING
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1892.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
T. E. LORD AND LADY HARRIS,
AND OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND,
Will take place on
THURSDAY, JANUARY 7TH, 1892.
Handsome Prizes will be given for the best Dresses and Skaters.
Single Tickets, Evening Dress.....Rs. 5
" Fancy Dress.....3
Family Tickets, one Gentleman and 3 Ladies.....10
PLAN at SOUNDY & Co., LD.
N. B.—The Surface will be renewed, and New Skates brought into use.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the style of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company has been ALTERED, and that the said Company's business is and will in future be carried on in Bombay and elsewhere under the name and style "AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY."—Dated this 1st day of January, 1892.
J. JANNI,
Agent General,
Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

MR. JAMES WILLIAM BROWN has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm from THIS DATE.
C. MACDONALD & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1892.

WE have THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. CHARLES JOHN KIDD into PARTNERSHIP in our Firm.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.
Bombay, 1st January, 1892.

TO PROOF READERS.
WANTED—For an Up-country Daily Paper, a Senior PRESS READER. Must know his work thoroughly and be a rapid Reader. Sobriety and punctuality indispensable. [illegible] and every time.
Address MANAGER, "Pioneer Press," Allahabad.

A. P. CORTEZ AND CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
24, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay,
UNDERTAKE to EXECUTE such as Chalk Drawing and Printing Cheques, Share Certificate, Receipt Bills, Bill Forms, Mill Labels in Gold or in Colours, Maps and Plans, Diagram, &c. Specimen on view.
Photo enlarged and Printed in Oil or Water Colours or in Crayon. House decorated by an experienced Artist. The establishment is under the management of an experienced Austrian Litho grapher.

CALCUTTA SAILORS' HOME.
APPLICATIONS are invited by the Committee for the appointment of Superintendent to the Home. Salary Rs. 200. Bazaar allowance Rs. 30 per month. Free quarters.
Preference will be given to one having had a seagoing experience and a thorough knowledge of seamen. Moderate business capacity essential. Security required Rs. 2,000.
Applications to be sent by the 25th January, addressed to the Secretary to the Committee, 5, Council House Street, accompanied by copies of testimonials, which cannot be returned.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 0 0 per Share of Rs. 500 0 0 paid up.
" 12 8 0 " " 250 0 0 "
" 6 4 0 " " 125 0 0 "
" 3 2 0 " " 62 8 0 "
for the half-year ended December 31st, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st January, 1892, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, January 1st, 1892.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend of Rs. 7-8-0 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st January, 1892, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, January 1st, 1892.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per share for the half-year ended December, 31st, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st January, 1892, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, January 1st, 1892.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share of Rs. 500 paid-up and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share of Rs. 250 paid-up for the half year ended December 31st, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st January, 1892, to Shareholders, whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, January 1st, 1892.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st January, 1892, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON AND Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, January 1st, 1892.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STAIL.
FORTY-EIGHTH PERFORMANCE
BY THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS, AND STILL CROWDED NIGHTLY.
TO-NIGHT,
GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCE.
SEVENTH PERFORMANCE OF
OUR GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN, SINBAD THE SAILOR, OR BLUE BEARD, AND HIS SEVEN WIVES.
SATURDAY NEXT
GRAND MIDDAY PERFORMANCE
FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.
Doors open at 2-30, commence at 3 o'clock.
Children half-price to all parts of the house.
Children attending Charitable Institutions in Bombay are specially invited gratis.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.
ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform, half-price to SECOND STALLS and PIT ONLY.
Private Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16.
Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO'S from 8 a. m. till 7 p.m., where Seats can be booked and tickets obtained for all parts of the house.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

NOVELTY THEATRE,
THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY
Will give one Special Performance TO-DAY, New Year's Day, of appropriate Selections from Hindoostani and Gujarati Operas and Dramas.
The Performance begins at 4 and ends at 7 P. M.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst.,
The usual Evening Performance of
"HOMLO HAVO"
By Mr. Nanabhoy R. Ranina.
"Meher".....The English Actress in Parsee Garb.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer SINGAPORE, CAPTAIN G. PARODI, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 31st December, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.
(Sd.) F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.
THE Public are informed that the PLOT of GROUND known as the "ESPLANADE PARADE GROUND," is RESERVED for the PROCLAMATION PARADE, which takes place on FRIDAY, the 1st January, 1892, and that no person will be allowed upon the ground without the permission of the Military Authorities.
W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commr's Office, Bombay, 31st December 1891.

NOTICE.
THE AHMEDABAD HORSE SHOW, ANNUALLY held in March, will this year be held on the 8th of February and following days, at Ahmedabad. Over Rs. 3,000 offered in Prizes.
H. KENNEDY,
Hon. Secy.
Ahmedabad, 1st January, 1892.

OWNER LEAVING INDIA.
KATE COVENTRY.—(4).—b. aust. m. aged 15·3. Good Hack and Charger, Winner of Guzerat Cup and Gymkhana Races.....Price Rs. 750
JESTER.—(3).—g. a. p. 4 years W. I. T. C. 1891, 13·2½ Good Polo Hack and Harness Pony.....Rs. 500
JUROR.—(4).—g. a. p. 5 years W. I. T. C. 1891, 13·2 6-8 Good Hack. Constantly ridden by a Lady and likely to make a good Polo Pony.....Rs. 400
ENERGY.—Ches. a. p. Very fast and handsome, goes in Harness, Wheel or Lead.....Rs. 300
ALSO:—English Dog-cart by Botwood, of Ipswich, in first-rate order.....Rs. 250
SET of English-made Single Harness.....Rs. 60
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 are up to weight; horses open to any trial or nomination; and are sold cheap as owner is leaving immediately.
Apply to
HON. S. LEGER JERVIS,
Government House, Bombay.

THERE will be a GYMKHANA MEETING, by INVITATION, OPEN to MEMBERS of the Bombay, Poona, and Kirkee Gymkhanas, at Government House, Parel, on THURSDAY, January 14th, commencing at 4 P.M.
1ST EVENT.—"STICK BALL and BUCKET COMPETITION."—Competitors to take a Ball off a Stick and throw it into a bucket at full gallop. Points to be deducted if the pace is not considered fast enough. Three runs. Horses or Ponies. Prize—A Hunting Flask.
2ND EVENT.—"TENT-PEGGING by SECTIONS."—Teams of 4. Three runs: Horses or Ponies. Points for style and pace as well as for accuracy. Prizes—Four Scarf Pins.
3RD EVENT.—"THE PAREL DERBY."—A flat race for Ponies to be nominated by Ladies. C. B.'s and Arabs 13-3 and under that have never won a flat race, value Rs. 49. Ponies 13-3 to carry 11-7. C. B.'s allowed 7 lbs. Weight for inches. Prize—A bracelet, value Rs. 45. Distance R. C. round the course is about 5 furlongs.
4TH EVENT.—"SKITTLE LLOYD LINDSAY COMPETITION.—Teams of 4. Two to dismount at a time and break 2 bottles. After 2 bottles have been broken the other 2 will dismount. Two fences. Time competition, but points will also be awarded for style. Prize:—4 Whips.
5TH EVENT.—"SATURDAY to MONDAY STAKES."—Competitors to start with coats on and buttoned carrying a bag containing a nightshirt.—Gallop to a post, dismount, take off coat, put on nightshirt and ride to the winning post, carrying bag with coat inside. Prize.—Silk Nightshirt.
Entries to close to Captain Fowle, A.-D.-C., Malabar Point, on MONDAY NIGHT, at 12 P. M.
Competitors are requested to wear colours in No. 3 and to declare colours and weights in their entrances.
J. FOWLE, Captain,
Hon. Secretary.
Government House Gymkhana.

NOTICE.
THE KSHATRIYA ASSURANCE FUND.
THE Undersigned begs to inform all Subscribers of the Kshatriya Assurance Fund that he having never tendered to the Managing Committee of the Fund his RESIGNATION of the appointment of HONORARY SECRETARY and TREASURER, and the appointment of Mr. SOKAR NARAYAN, as Secretary and Treasurer, wrongly made by the Committee, having been cancelled at the General Meeting of Subscribers, held on 29th ultimo, the General Meeting convened by him (the undersigned) is legal and authorized, and the statements made by Mr. Shivshankar Narayan in his notices, dated 26th and 29th instant, are misleading.
GANPATRAO GOPINATH MANTRI,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 31st December, 1891.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
BEST Cawnpore Single and Double Leather Belting of all Sizes and Miscellaneous Leather Goods. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Sub-Agents in Bombay for the Government Army Boot Factory, Cawnpore, and are prepared to supply the above. Samples of Belting and other Leather Goods can be obtained for inspection on application.
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Church Lane, Fort.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION
On MONDAY, the 4th January next, AT 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
1 case 100 Allison's patent hand lamps.
1 case 160 tins 1 lb. fresh butter.
1 portrait lens 31-36.
1 bellow camera, 10 by 12 with groundglass view lens.
On account of the concerned ex S. [illegible] outlet—
1 case millinery consisting of boxes, ladies' riding hats, ba trimmings, cloaks, ribbons, children's hats, &c.
On account and at the risk of [illegible] Mooljee, Tricumdass Oduvjee and Jaichund Ruttee, carrying on business under the name of Jaichund [illegible] injee, ex. s. s. Chanda—
R B / J R / 55 } 8-9—2 cases fancy Regard checks.
C B / R B
J R / 115 } 10-11—2 " "
C B
On account of the concerned ex. Mirzapore.
B. R. & B-1094—2647—1 case planterns.
By order of the liquidator Naval Mortgage Bank, and on account and at the risk of [illegible] G. Wright—
2 cases of glassware, consisting centre pieces cardstands, toilet sets, majolica vases, &
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Jaffer Allarukhia—
539—6311—1 case 8 pieces silk brocades.
By order of Mr. Hormus Nowrojee Mistry, administrator of the estate of the late Jooljee Tookey—
3 Masonic jewels and [illegible], lady's gold watch, gilt chain, Chubb's cash box, &c.
AT P.M.
1 glass-fronted brougham very good order, with a strong bay waler and harness.
1 strong-built victoria.
1 C. B. brown pony, 5-1 hd. back, and very fast trotter.
1 Safety bicycle with cush tyres, lamp, and bell.
And any other carriages, horses which may be offered.

MUSICAL BOXES, GUMS, &c., FOR SALE.
On MONDAY, the 4th January, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
A few musical boxes of 4 and 8 airs, English and Indian folding harmonium, musicstuit stands, albums, inkstand boxes, &c.

On MONDAY, the 4th January, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the iscreach—
A quantity of cotton wool and silk goods, consisting of muslin and silk velvet a checks, plush China painted silk, plush, flowered silk twill, flannel coats, woollen drawers, waterproof coated cotton white shirts.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD and [illegible], will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on TUESDAY, the 5th January, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Devkahoo, consisting of gold, silver, and pearl ornaments, iron safe, pictures, copper and brass pots, cupboard, silver vessels, cotton and silk clothes, glove lamps, benches, chairs, &c.
The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th January next, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, the remaining valuable stock in trade of Mr. Fazul Perbhai consisting of handsome drawing-room suits, large size cabbis, and chiffoniers, tables and chairs of different patterns, office tables, library presses, double bedsteads, single and cable almiras glassware, table ornaments, pictures, etc.
The above is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WODEHOUSE ROAD AT COLABA.
On WEDNESDAY, the 3th January, at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Gordhandas Khatao Makanjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Harrichand Wittoba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated, respectively, the 15th day of August, 1888, and 21st day of April, 1890, the following properties:—
On FRIDAY, the 15th January 1892, at 4 p.m.
LOT No. 1.
All that piece or parcel of Government Toka hilly ground, situate at Rowlee Street, in the village of Sion, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F No. 3952, and Street No. 1493, and by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 24, New No. 18564, Old Survey No. 12, New Survey No. 640, containing by admeasurement 10276 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north, south, east and west by Government ground.
At 4 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 16th January, 1892.
LOT No. 2.
All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at New Wadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring 238 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, standing in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1862, and Street Nos. 45-47, and in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 84, New No 644, old Survey No. 365, and New Survey No. 305, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east partly by the property of Nana Morojee and partly by the compound and building of Balcrushna Raghoba, on the west by the public passage, called New Wadi, on the north by the property of Moroba Ballajee, and on the south by the property of Ramcrushna Morojee and, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Harrichand Wittoba and his tenants.
For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, January 1st, 1892.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

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LOT No. 2.
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For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, January 1st, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of greyand colored piece-goods, &c.
By order of Mr. Lallooboy Chuganlal, and on account and risk of the estate of the late Mr. Othowjee Mooljee—
4 gold bangles, 2 silver trays, and 2 pots.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, suitable for a single horse.
1 strong mail-phaeton convertible into a waggonette.
1 bay waler horse, trained charger, would probably make a nice looking useful jharry horse.
1 chesnut Arab, 14-1 10 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay Arab pony, quiet in saddle.
1 handsome strong bay Waler gadding, with a handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham and set of harness.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, near the station, the very valuable and handsome black wood elaborately open carved and plain household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, 2 and 4 light hanging argand lamps by Tucker, one specially ordered large size table argand lamp convertible into a fountain, very handsome Hinks's patent duplex table and hanging lamps, first-rate Singer's sewing machine, a large size fish aquarium with gold fish, a first-rate large size musical box, one large size hand-organ (nearly new), first-rate iron proof safe on shades, rich Persian and velvet carpets, a handsome strong English-built double-seated brougham by Silk & Sons, one buffalo, &c., &c., the property of PESTONJEE CURSETJEE WADIA, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Arab and Waler Horses belonging to His Highness the Nawab of Janjira and others
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd January at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vayani's Stable, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the following horses and carriages:—
1—A chestnut high caste Arab, 14-3, very handsome, goes in single and double harness.
2—Grey Arab pony mare, 13-3, very showy.
3—Chestnut thoroughbred waler mare, 14-1, broken to harness.
4—Very handsome cream color Pegu mare, very fast and showy in harness and quiet to ride.
5—Roan color thoroughbred pony, 13-1, 4 years, goes in harness, will make good polo pony.
6—Bay waler, 13-3, quiet to ride and drive, a safe brougham horse.
7—Very handsome waler pony mare, 13-2, perfect in riding and harness, will make good polo pony and racing pony.
8—A second-hand handsome landau, by Kesterton, of Long Acre.
9—A victoria and Barcily cart.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NEW WADI AND AT ROWLEE STREET IN THE VILLAGE OF SION, RESPECTIVELY, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Gordhandas Khatao Makanjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Harrichand Wittoba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated, respectively, the 15th day of August, 1888, and 21st day of April, 1890, the following properties:—
On FRIDAY, the 15th January 1892, at 4 p.m.
LOT No. 1.
All that piece or parcel of Government Toka hilly ground, situate at Rowlee Street, in the village of Sion, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F No. 3952, and Street No. 1493, and by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 24, New No. 18564, Old Survey No. 12, New Survey No. 640, containing by admeasurement 10276 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north, south, east and west by Government ground.
At 4 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 16th January, 1892.
LOT No. 2.
All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at New Wadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring 238 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, standing in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1862, and Street Nos. 45-47, and in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 84, New No 644, old Survey No. 365, and New Survey No. 305, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east partly by the property of Nana Morojee and partly by the compound and building of Balcrushna Raghoba, on the west by the public passage, called New Wadi, on the north by the property of Moroba Ballajee, and on the south by the property of Ramcrushna Morojee and, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Harrichand Wittoba and his tenants.
For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, January 1st, 1892.

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NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JANUARY, 1892.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

SPENCER & CO.'S
CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—
SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,
NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA
CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.
These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.
Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.
SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

GOLD SUEDE EVENING SHOES.
A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.
RS. 5-8.
A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.
LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots.....Re. 1 4 and As. 12
MELTONIAN CREAM for Glace, Kid, Patent, &c.. " 1 4 and " 12
DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots..... " 1 0
SATIN POLISH, IMPERIAL GLOSS, VARNISHES, &c., &c.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS
HAKIM NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI,
OF BAGHDAD.
(A GREEN FLAG OVER THE GATE)
133, Foras Road (near Napier Foundry), Byculla, Bombay.
PERSONS suffering from Constitutional Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Paralysis, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Intermittent Fever, Jaundice, Liver, Piles, Spleen, Mercurial Eruptions, Cholera, Eye Diseases and other Chronic Diseases standing over 30 Years, and given up by English and Native Physicians, can have their cases radically Cured according to constitution. Since his arrival he has Cured several serious cases, considered by Doctors as incurable, and other diseases treated by him most satisfactorily, (D.V.) some in 40 days more or less, and holds first-class Registered Certificates.
VISITING HOURS, 7 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 6 P.M., DAILY.
NOTICE.
On the 20th April, 1891, a telegram was received by Najut Ali Shah Kadiri, the famous Hakim of Calcutta, from H. H. the Thakur Saheb of Morvi, M. R., who has consented for a fortnight to pay him daily Rs. 200 for his visit, and after that Rs. 250 per day. A reply consenting to the proposal was telegraphed by the said Hakim, on the 21st April, 1891. On his return, he has opened a Branch in 133, New Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay. All communications to be addressed to him direct, and will receive prompt attention.
Mr. J. Brockman, 20, Wellesley Street, 4 years' Impotency. Certified, cured in two months.
CERTIFICATES.
Mr. J. H. A. McCorry, Government Railway Police, Sealdah. Three year's Asthma. Certified cured in one month.
Son of Mrs. V. J. Theodore, Old China Bazar Street. Six Months' Dysentery. Certified cured in twenty-five days.
Patients requiring my medicine must send me the following instructions:—Age, Height, whether Lean or Stout, Duration of Disease, &c., &c.—Name and Address should be written Legibly.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 100,000.
The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, HURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the first of Exchange to the parties free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives the same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 26th and 28th December, 1891, these days being the Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881. FRIDAY the 25th being Christmas day, as also on THURSDAY, 31st December. The 1st January (being New Year's day.)

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.
To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
EXHIBITION OPENS FEBRUARY 3rd, 1892. Usual Prizes and Medals will be Awarded. Prospectus ready. Apply to SOUNDY and Co., Ld. Latest date of receiving Pictures, January 25th, 1892.
L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT OIL.
TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT OIL, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1892, estimated at 550 tons.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,099, will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 6th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Forms of Tender can be obtained, and sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th December, 1891.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Warora Colliery up to 2 P.M., on 31st January, 1892, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES, required for the Warora Colliery.
2. Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract, and List of Stores to be supplied, can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of one rupee.
3. Tenders should be marked "Tenders for Supply of Stores."
4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
GEO. B. REYNOLDS,
Manager, Warora Colliery.
Warora, C. P., Dated 15th December, 1891.

ADMINISTRATOR

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The second Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire will assemble in London next June. The Indian Chambers have accepted invitations to send representatives. An influential organizing Committee has been appointed with Sir Jan Lubbock as chairman.

The Congress will consider the question of the relations between England and her Colonies, and will specially discuss matters regarding the renewal of treaties of commerce, commercial legislation in America, emigration, the decimal system, penny postage, and direct cabling throughout the Empire.

THE HOME DISTRICT COMMAND.

It is announced that General Methuen will assume command of the Home District in April.

THE STATE OF THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The narrative of the Austrian refugees who were prisoners at Khartoum since 1883, and recently arrived at Korosko, states that the followers of the Mahdi recognize now that he is no Prophet, but it is deemed necessary to maintain the farce. The Khafa's corruption and cruelty are described as being unbounded. He recognizes his inability to extend his power, and will remain henceforth on the defensive as he fears the British power. These refugees urge the re-occupation of the Soudan, a step which they declare the population would rejoice at.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The *Morning Post*, commenting on the proceedings of the Indian National Congress at Nagpore, says if the Congresses remain moderate, educated native opinion will be listened to with respect and attention on social and industrial questions.

The *Daily Chronicle* praises the practical character the Congress, and concurs both in the necessity for simultaneous examinations being held in India and London for all Civil Departments of the public service, and in the reduction of the Salt Tax.

PRINCE DAMRONG.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Prince Damrong of Siam has embarked on the steamship Carthage *en route* for Bombay.

DEATH OF COUNT GLEICHEN.

The death is announced of H. S. H. Prince Victor of Hohenlohe (Count Gleichen).

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE AT A WEDDING PARTY.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Dec. 30.

Almost painful occurrence is reported from the town of Masterton in this province. At a wedding party there to-day, thirty of the guests were poisoned. Two have succumbed and the rest are in a precarious condition. It is believed that the tragedy was the result of a practical joke, arsenic having been given to the guests in mistake for Epsom salts.

NIHILISM IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.

Fifty arrests have been made at Warsaw in connection with the recent discovery of a Nihilist plot at Moscow.

THE INDIAN SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 31.

The sixth Indian Social Conference opened here to-day, when there was a large attendance of Hindus and Mahomedans. Mr. G. S. Khaparde of Brar was elected president. The custom of extracting money in consideration of marriage was condemned, and they contended that moneys received by the father or guardian of a girl should be held as a trust in the interest of the child. The Conference strongly denounced polygamy as degrading and pernicious, except when covered by the reservations laid down in ancient law.

A motion was moved confirming a previous resolution that persons who undertook a voyage to England should be admitted back into the caste without reservation. An amendment was suggested to the effect that "that should only be done if person who had undertaken a voyage had conformed to caste rules whilst in a foreign country." The chairman considered the amendment a side issue and attempted to put the original motion; but the movers and supporters of the amendment protested and a scene of considerable confusion ensued, which only subsided on the whole subject being dropped.

The Conference by a unanimous vote favoured the movement in favour of the re-marriage of child-widowers belonging to the higher castes of Hindus.

An expression of regret was recorded at the religious disputes between the lower classes of Hindus and Mahomedans, and recommended that *panchayats* should be established of representatives of both communities to remove all grounds of misunderstanding.

At the termination of the sitting, the question of sea-voyages came up, and without opposition the following resolution was carried:—"That it was not desirable to excommunicate persons who undertook distant sea-voyages, and that the Association should exert itself in securing retention of the social status enjoyed in caste."

SURVEY OF THE BENARES-RAI BAREILLY RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 31.

A line of the railway from Benares to Rai Bareily is to be surveyed; this route being considered better than the one to Jaunpore.

GUARANTEE TO THE PROMOTERS OF THE CHITTAGONG-ASSAM RAILWAY.

A garantee of three-and-half per cent. for six years, and three per cent. at the expiration of that period has been offered by the Secretary of State to the promoters of the Chittagong-Assam Railway.

A TOWN HALL FOR JUBBULPORE.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces will hold a Durbar and open the new Town Hall at Jubbulpore to-morrow.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order.

To be Companions—Hon'ble John Woodburn, C.S., Secretary to Government, N. W.-P.; and William Lee-Warner, C.S., Secretary to the Bombay Government, Political Department.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order:—

To be Knight Grand Commander.—H. H. Maharaj Adhiraj Sardar Singh Bahadoor; and the Maharajah of Kishengarh, in Rajputana.

To be Knight Commander.—H. E. Ali Kuli Khan Mukhbar-ud-Dowla, C. I. E., Minister of Telegraphs, Persia.

To be Companions.—Colonel J. C. Ardagh, C.B., Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy; F. C. Daukes, C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam; Raja Ramchandra Vital; Rao Saheb Raja Sandur of Madras; Major H. P. P. Leigh, Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of Kohat; Raja Gode Narayana Gajapati Rao of Vizagapatam; P. H. Risly, C.S., Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, Financial and Municipal Departments; Mohammed Abdulla Khan Bahadoor, Honorary Magistrate, Punjab; J. B. Fuller, C.S., Commissioner of the Settlements, C.P.; Khan Bahadoor Mir Ghulam Baba of Surat; and H. T. White, C.S., Commissioner.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon:—

Gunnoo Naidoo, Senior Hospital Assistant, Bombay.

Dadoba Sakharam Shirvalkar, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Saheb as a personal distinction upon:—

Mangesh Callian Shastri, Commissariat Department, Bombay.

Morarrao Kshirsagar, Inspector, Bombay City Police.

Yesu Govind Nagwekar, late Chief Constable, Ratnagiri Police.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 31.

The Government have sanctioned the opening of the Government reserved forests in the Belgaum Collectorate for grazing purposes, and relief works will commence immediately at Athni, where a splendid camp is pitched for the Governor's accommodation. Mr. Charles, Collector of Belgaum, has applied to the Government for the expenditure of three-and-a-half lakhs, on relief works.

AN APPEAL TO SIR DINSHAW.

A deputation waited on Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit to-day to represent the inability of the city panjrapole to admit numbers of cattle seeking admittance, owing to the high price of fodder, and asked for his assistance. Sir Dinshaw gave one thousand in addition to the fifteen hundred rupees already given by him.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

Second-Lieutenant A. N. Lovell, 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer in the 22nd Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated the 21st December, 1891.

The undermentioned officers will attend the next course of garrison instruction at Poona, commencing on the 23rd proximo:—Royal Loyal Lancaster Regiment 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant M. Melachlan; Lancashire Fusiliers 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant E. Woolmer; Middlesex Regiment 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant W. Nelson; 29th Bombay Infantry, Captain F. J. S. Lowry; and 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, Lieutenant F. V. Whittall.

So much of the Army Order No. 571, dated 30th October, 1891, as refers to Major F. G. Alexander, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, is cancelled.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence:—Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieutenant J. S. Couper, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

CONFERENCE OF JAIL OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The conference of jail officers from all parts of India will assemble in Calcutta next month to consider certain questions connected with jail economy and administrations.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 31.

Sir James Dormer, Commander-in-Chief, returned to Madras this morning from Burma.

THE GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.

The Governor of Pondicherry arrives here on Monday.

CRICKET: CEYLON *VS.* MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The cricket match, Ceylon *vs.* Madras Presidency, commenced to-day. Ceylon made 115 runs in the first innings, and the Madras Presidency 193 this evening, for four wickets down.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 31.

A dividend of ten per cent. has been declared for the half-year ending 1891.

THE MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 31.

The following is the *resumé* of to-day's racing:—

WALLAJEH PLATE.

Mr. Woolmer's Minton, 10st. 11lb., Owner	1
Adyar Confederacy's Pickle, 10st. 4lb., Mr. Stewart	2
Mr. Chamundi's Common, 8st. 11lb., T. Kendall.	3

Time—1 min. and 25 secs.

ARCOT PURSE.

Mr. Woolmer's Scourbay, 8st. 12lb., Captain Anderson	1
The Hon. E. H. De Montmorency's Lindenow, 9st. 4lb., Thompson	2
Mr. Woolmer's Minden, 8st. 5lb., Ebrahim	3

Also ran Southminster, Might (late Mite). Time—2 min. and 16 secs.

MADRAS STEEPLECHASE.

Mr. Ernest's Gillaroo, 12st. 4lb., Captain Holmes.	1
Mr. MacCartie's Gold, 9st. 12lb., Mr. Stewart	2

Mr. Stewart fell. Time—4 min. and 36 secs.

MERCHANTS' PURSE.

Mr. Farmer's Plebeian, 9st. 13lb., Ahmed	1
Mr. Farmer's Sirius, 10st. 2lb., Ryder	2
Mr. Ali bin Ameer's Hudban, 9st. 7lb., Ebrahim.	3

Also ran Lottery and Patua. Time—3 min. and 21½ secs.

ASTRONOMERS' PURSE.

Mr. Farmer's Blue Beard, 6st. 3lb., Jassa	1
Adyar Confederacy's Wellington 9st. 11lb., Mr. MacCartie	2
Mr. Chamunddi's Councillor, 8st. 4lb., T. Kendall.	3

Also ran Petroleum. Time—53 secs.

STEWARDS' PURSE.

Mr. Chamundi's Wizard, 10st. 5lb., T. Kendall	1
Mr. Ernest's Mysmya, 10st., Mr. Armstrong	2
Mr. George's Black Diamond, 10st. 5lb., Ryder	3

Also ran Creina. Time—1 min. and 21 secs.

THE DISTRESS IN THE S. M. COUNTRY. LORD HARRIS AT GADAG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GADAG, Dec 31.

His Excellency Lord Harris arrived here on Tuesday at midnight, and was received at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning on the railway platform by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Collector, Messrs. Jones and Duggan, Police Superintendents, Mr. Palliser, Executive Engineer, and Mr. Kanga, Deputy Collector, attended by the Municipal Commissioners and principal civil officers. The Governor and party rode about eight miles across the field, and country-roads to see personally the state of things. In the afternoon his Excellency received a Municipal address in the Municipal Hall, which was very tastefully decorated. The reply of his Excellency was very re-assuring. He appeared to have been very pleased with the Municipal improvements effected in the town, the state of education, dispensary, &c. As regards the famine clause in the address, his Excellency said that he had personal sympathy with the sufferers, and promised that he would give his best consideration to the opinion of the district officers, in whom he had great confidence, and who he believed would do their utmost to mitigate the evil and advise Government about the measures to be adopted for the relief of real distress. As to the prayer for remission of the land-tax contained in numerous petitions presented by villagers, the Governor said that he could not promise anything either in the shape of remission or postponement until the whole question was considered after receipt of information from district officers of the affected parts of Dharwar, Bijapur, and Belgaum.

After the conclusion of his speech his Excellency was presented with garlands, *attar*, and *gulab*. The whole assembly then broke up, amid the loud cheers of the numerous spectators.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 31.

Raja Sheoraj Dharmwant Bahadur returned this morning after an extended tour in his jaghirs, visiting the Singareni Coal Mines and Bezwada. He alighted at Moulali station, and drove to his pleasure house at Daderbagh. Numerous Hindu and other gentlemen, including nobles, were on the platform, which was decorated to receive him.

THE NOMINATION OF UNIVERSITY FELLOWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Pending the representation made by the Senate of our University to the Imperial Government, upon the amended University Draft Bill, will you permit me to say a word or two as to what are the expectations of the educated public as regards the method of nominating new Fellows. That the principle of self-government should also prevail in the internal management of this University is a desire widely cherished by its Graduates. But this fundamental principle is not given scope to as is evident in the constitution of the Senate, which wholly rests with the Bombay Government, who some time ago refused to legislate on the lines laid down by the Senate, after a judicious and lengthy debate. To secure an independent Senate in its four component Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering a considerable proportion, if not all of the members, should be chosen by the Graduates from among themselves so as to make the Senate a self-elected assembly, in its main character. Than this, a better or more wholesome method of educating the educated Graduates of our Universities, in taking an interest in the administration of their own affairs, whether municipal or educational cannot be devised. In this connexion the sentiments expressed by the Conservative Premier Lord Salisbury, some six years ago, on the subject of local government possess a special interest for the educated class. His Lordship says:—"I feel that the education of the country is so far advanced that the dissemmination of men capable of taking a part in local Government is so great that the time has come when many of these powers which are now given to the local government boards and other powers in London ought to be given to local country authorities who will be able to govern not necessarily in the most scientific or accurate fashion; but in a fashion which is liked by the people over whom they rule." Cannot a few only of these powers be granted to our Universities and their Graduates, so as to secure such members in the Senate as well as the Syndicate, who would bring forward proposals and recommendations made in a fashion that would be liked by the people over whom the Senate rules. At present many of our Graduates complain that they do not receive a fair share of one of the highest academic distinctions, that of being made Fellows of their own *alma mater*. The reasonable aspirations of these need to be gratified since they cannot be expected to knock at the doors of universities, other than their own; and since they have a prior and superior claim to ask for admission into their own homes it would be invidious, I submit, to single out any one Faculty and examine its list of Fellows, nominated during the past five quinquennial periods. But this has to be done for illustration sake, and I have selected the Faculty of Medicine, leaving the others for other correspondents to analyse. Before setting myself about this task I would caution your readers against any such inference as that none but local Graduates ought to be elected; because we know that this University owes its very foundation, and has received much valuable assistance and advice from many eminent Graduates and *savants* who hailed from the West. Especially in its first and infant days, they have given us an impetus that has largely contributed to the growth and development of this University, and has made it what it now is. What is claimed is that a larger share in the government of the University should be given to our Graduates.

Commencing with the year 1866, we find in the first period of five years, the percentage of local Medical Fellows (as contrasted with the Medical Fellows selected from other Universities), to be 30; in the second five years (1872-1876) it had doubled itself to 60; in the third quinquennial period it rose to 72 per cent whereas in the fourth period (1882-1886) it was 75 per cent.; but in the last five years (1887-1891) the percentage instead of rising and keeping face with the growth and progress of medical education, has fallen to 45. These figures speak for themselves, and they explain the feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction which pervades generally. As a timely plea, urged on behalf of such senior Graduates as have waited year after year, with the laudable ambition of serving the University only to be disappointed and superseded by others. I hope this will engage the attention of the powers that be in framing the New Year's list of Fellows—Yours, &c.,

FACTS.

SHAM-FIGHT AT WORLI.

A PRACTICAL illustration of the manner in which the regular troops and volunteer corps stationed in Bombay would endeavour to act in endeavouring to beat back an enemy who had gained possession of a portion of the island was witnessed in a sham-fight that took place early yesterday morning in the country lying to the west of the Worlee Hill Creek and the neighbourhood of Mahaluxmi. In accordance with a garrison order that had been issued by General Budgen, commanding the Bombay District, the infantry regiments in Garrison, with the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps and the Bombay Light Horse, commanded by Lieut. Cuffe, assembled at the Mahaluxmi Railway Station at half-past seven in the morning. The European troops, *i.e.*, the Yorkshire Light Infantry from Colaba and the Bombay Volunteer Rifles were conveyed there by rail, whilst the native regiments of the 21st Marine Battalion and the 5th Bombay Infantry reached the station by route march. The general idea was that an enemy had landed and established itself at Worlee Creek, and had occupied the Worlee heights. Acting in conjunction with a detached force that had been sent to attack the heights, a brigade of infantry, supported by the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, and covered by a detachment of the Bombay Light Horse, was sent to dislodge the enemy, who consisted of some sixty recruits of the 5th Bombay Infantry and 21st Marine Battalion regiments. These had entrenched themselves in the country that was to be reconnoitred and attacked, under the command of Captain Heyman. Precisely at half-past seven operations commenced by the troops advancing in line of quarter-column of half battalions, covered by skirmishers, in a northerly direction across the stiff paddy fields that stretch away beyond Parel. The troopers of the Bombay Light Horse, doing patrol duty, scoured the region that was held by the enemy, whose presence and whereabouts were soon discovered and reported to the General Officer commanding the brigade. The hostile party, who had ensconced itself behind hay-stocks, cactus hedges, and held the bridges that commanded an unfordable stream running through the centre of the position to be attacked, started a desultory firing upon the scouts of the Light Horse as they came within range in search of them. A continuous rattle of musketry was heard over the Worlee heights as the horsemen reconnoitered their positions in that direction. On information being received from the patrols of the enemy's positions the General Officer commanding the brigade made his dispositions, sending four companies of the Yorkshire Light Infantry to attack on the left flank of the enemy, supported by one Company of the Marine Battalion. The main body of the troops, comprising the 5th Bombay Light Infantry and the Marine Battalion, left the cover behind the Fergusson Road and advanced to the attack with the stream lying on their right. Volley after volley was poured into the enemy, and the country around resounded with the incessant rattle of musketry. The retreating sounds of the enemy's rifles showed that they had abandoned their original position, and were beating a hasty retreat before an overwhelming attacking force, who advanced in line in excellent formation. The Bombay Volunteer Rifles, who turned out in large numbers to participate in the attack, formed the second line, and were commanded by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley, their popular Commandant. The attack was pushed home and, on nearing the entrenchments of the enemy around the Worlee Creek, the Bombay Volunteer Rifles fixed bayonets and delivered the final assault on the position. At the same time the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry appeared on the right flank, where they poured in a heavy fire upon the foe. By this time the attacking force had cut their way right through the heart of the enemy's stronghold, driving them back with a brisk and incessant fire. Hostilities ceased with the sounding of the "cease fire," when the General Officer commanding the brigade addressed the officers and explained where mistakes had been made, &c. The troops were formed up, and the Yorkshire Light Infantry, the Bombay Light Horse, and the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps adjourned to the Mahim Woods, where breakfast had been provided for all. The native regiments were marched back to quarters, and by ten o'clock the fight was over. It will be gratifying to hear that the Bombay Light Horse was mentioned as having done most useful work in patrolling.

The following is the parade-state of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at yesterday's sham-fight:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and file.	Total.
A Company	1	2	2	1	3	...	43	52
B „	1	1	2	...	3	...	27	34
C „	...	...	1	...	2	...	19	22
D „	...	1	...	1	3	...	31	36
E „	...	2	2	1	4	...	29	38
F „	...	...	1	1	2	...	25	29
G „	...	1	...	...	2	...	49	53
H } Cadets	...	...	...	...	2	2	14	18
I } Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
K } Cadets	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	19
Army Staff	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	8
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total	3	6	9	6	23	2	294	343

The following officers were on parade, viz:—Lieut.-Col. L. H. Bayley, Majors R. S. Brown and H. A. Acworth; Capts. J. P. Baird, E. F. Nicholson, G. Lund, R. A. Willis, and A. F. Soundy; Lieuts. W. Jefferies, T. M. English, F. W. English, D. J. Sharpe, F. A. Rowland, N. Devlin, W. J. Smith, J. H. Ferneaux, and H. Jones, (1st Essex Volunteers); and Honorary Surgeon W. McEvoy.

THE SCARCITY IN SHOLAPUR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Sholapur:—The annual fair or *jatra* is now being held here. Many booths have been erected along the shore of the city lake, opposite the Fort, for the sale of cloth, metal ware, sweets, &c. The fair goes on for a month, and is visited by all the country folk from the surrounding districts, who come here to make their annual purchases. But this year prospects are not good, as the drought has cast a gloom upon all. In some open ground, outside the city, are collected large droves of cattle. Ordinarily, these would sell well, but owing to the impossibility of procuring fodder at reasonable cost and the total failure of grass, a much larger supply than usual has arrived, and everybody is afraid to buy. The consequence is that they are being sold from fifty to one hundred daily, at prices for cows and draught cattle of from two to four annas each, while those of inferior quality are given away by their owners for nothing. The prospects for cultivators are sad indeed. Their whole available capital for next year's ploughing is gone, and good land will now go to waste. People are advocating that the Government should, till next monsoon, open their reserved forests for gratuitous grazing, as no other resource seems available. His Excellency the Governor is now at Bijapur, consulting with the district officers. Along the railway line from Poona to Sholapur the unreaped *jowari* crops look very thin. The new wheat growth is a few inches above ground; in the low-lands it is fairly green and healthy-looking, but on the uplands there are many patches which have totally withered, and are as yellow-looking as the dried-up grass land. At the fair are a number of unshod country-bred colts and fillies, of good bone and muscle, bred apparently from Government stallions. These are for sale at unduly low prices, and would be a paying investment for our Bombay horse-dealers.

BOMBAY GAZETTE ALMANACK.

TO-DAY we present our subscribers with an Almanack for the year 1892, which contains much useful information which will be found convenient for reference in the ensuing year.

THERE has been a daring robbery from the counter from Messrs. Glyn Mills and Co., £800 in gold and cheques having been stolen while the depositor turned his head.

THE new Municipal Corporation of Bombay, which comes into existence on the 1st April, 1892, has been exercising the activities of candidates and canvassers for some months past. The undermentioned candidates are already in the field in the different wards into which the city has been divided for the purposes of the election:—

Fort Ward, six seats.—Messrs. Dinshaw Eduljee Vacha, Kavasjee Merwanjee Shroff, J. R. Duxbury, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpall, Dr. Nanabhoy Nowrojee Katrak, and Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, that is, one candidate more than the number of seats.

Mandvi Ward, eight seats.—Messrs. Rahimtoola Khairaz, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Bhaishunker Nanabhai, R. M. Sayani, Hajee Sulleman Adul Wahed, Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee, Ibrahim Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy, A. M. Dharamsey, Goolam Hoosein Allana Munjee, Vithalrao Krishnajee, Mathuradas Goculdas Madhanjee, Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpall, Goverdhundas Khatao Makanjee, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Dr. Rustom N. R. Ranina, that is, seven candidates more than the number of seats in the ward.

Bhuleshwar Ward, eight seats.—Messrs. Tribhowandas Vurjeevandas Madhavdas, Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, Bamonjee Pestonjee Master, N. B. Suntok, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Jumnadas Premchund, Messrs. Budroodin Abdula Coor, Jugmohundas Vundrawandas, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Shamrao Maneckjee Rele, and Shamrao Pandurang, that is, three candidates more than the number of seats.

Girgaum Ward, five seats.—Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. R. N. Khory, Dr. Ardesir Dadabhoy Mody, Dr. Meherjibhoy Rustomjee Setna, Messrs. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Manekshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, and Sunderrao Dinanath Khote, that is, three candidates more than the number of seats.

Byculla Ward, five seats.—Mr. Shivaji Dhurmajee, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Sing, Messrs. Ellapa Ballaram, Jaya Karadi Lingoo, Dr. Furdoonjee Nusserwanjee Bisnee, and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahamed, that is, one candidate more than the number of seats.

Parel Ward, two seats.—Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas Madhavdas, Ellapa Ballaram, and Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, that is, one candidate more than the number of seats.

Mahim Ward, two seats.—Messrs. Pranjeevandas Callindas, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Ardasir Framjee Unwalla, and Dr. De Monte, being two candidates more than the number of seats in the ward.

The following gentlemen have already come forward for election as the Justices' representatives on the Corporation:—The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Messrs. Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlawalla, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Hassambhoy Visram, Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, K. N. Kabrajee, Darashah Ruttonjee Chichgar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Eknath R. Khote, Amirudin Tyebjee, Dr. B. S. Shroff, Colonel W. H. Wilson, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Rao Saheb Gunpatrao Moroba Pitale, and Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, C.I.E., that is, one candidate more than the sixteen seats at the disposal of the Justices.

THE PROCLAMATION PARADE.

THE usual New Year parade in honour of the proclamation of Queen Victoria, Empress of India, takes place this morning at Colaba, under the command of Brigadier-General Budgen. There will be 1,648 troops on the ground altogether, including the Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Pearse, R.A., Commanding; the 2nd K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Symons, Commanding; the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, Major C. O. Nicholetts, Commanding; and the 21st Bombay Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel F. N. Forgett, Commanding.

The following is the field state:—

Corps.	F. Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Total Officers.	Nat. Officers.	W. O.'s, Sergeants.	Sergt. Havildars.	Bd. Trs. Pioneers.	Rank and File.	Total on Parade.
Royal Artillery	2	3	7	13	13	...	4	8	6	213	231
2nd K. O. York L. I.	...	1	8	1	12	...	3	10	3	259	284
5th Bo. Lt. Inf.	1	1	4	1	7	11	...	26	7	508	552
21st Bo. Inf.	1	3	3	1	8	8	...	26	8	429	511
Grand Total											1,578

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' Meeting of 29th December:—

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 17th December, bringing to notice that during pressure of business export cargo can be carted into a dock for which it is not intended on a cart ticket, the colour of which corresponds with that of the dock gate, thereby causing considerable trouble in obtaining the cargo for shipment, as very often the cart tickets do not give the name of the vessel on which the cargo is to be shipped, and suggesting with a view to avoid this trouble that all gates in Victoria Dock be painted with two broad horizontal black bars across their present colours, and that cart tickets be similarly painted and issued for use in Victoria Dock.

Resolution 537—From 1st February next the new system should be introduced, the gates of the Victoria Dock having two broad horizontal black bars painted across their present colours, and the cart tickets for the Victoria Dock should be similarly marked.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 24th Dec. 1891.	For week ending 25th Dec. 1890.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	22
„ out of „	19	31
„ transported	17	18
„ attended to	..	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	5	6
„ left	2	9
„ remaining in dock	9	6

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	4	3
„ left	7	9
„ remaining in dock	3	3

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S. s. Ibo	1,533	4 days.
S. s. Waverley	3,096	3 days.

WATER-SUPPLY AT WORLEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to bring to the notice of the Municipal authorities and the members of the Corporation that the village of Worlee Koliwada is in sad need of an adequate supply of water. The urgency for this was apparent at the fire in that locality on the 27th instant, when four cadjan huts were burnt and some property destroyed. Fire-engines of course arrived at the spot in good time, but sufficient water could not be obtained from the pipe, and had it not been for a well close by, there is no saying how great the loss to property would have proved. The Corporation, at one time, was contemplating closing the wells in Bombay, and if this had been done, the villagers on this occasion would have suffered great loss. At present there is only a four-inch main. The village is thickly populated, and as an ample supply of water cannot always be had the people of the locality are greatly inconvenienced. I sincerely trust that these few lines will catch the eye of the Commissioner, and earnestly hope after personal inspection of the existing state of things, the Municipal Corporation will treat the inhabitants of the village, in question, in a far more liberal spirit.—Yours, &c.,

A. KOLLY.

THE following appointments in the Customs Department are notified: Mr. W. E. Young to act as First Assistant Collector, *vice* Mr. H. L. Wright; Mr. H. Crawford to act as Second Assistant during the absence of Mr. J. D. Framjee; Mr. J. Walsh, Third Assistant, *vice* Mr. Young. On return of Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji to duty, he will act as First Assistant Collector; Mr. W. E. Young, Second, and Mr. H. Crawford, Third Assistant.

OUR

The second day's sit... 11 o'clock this morning... eight hundred, and there ... one thousand visitors.

The President, on taking his s... and visitors before entering on the b... to perform an agreeable duty, namely, ... cheers for William Ewart Gladstone, w... the eighty-second year of his age the previous... commenced that day his eighty-third year. Three hearty cheers were then given for Mr. Gladstone, and afterwards three more to express their desire that the statesman would live for many years to come.

ELECTIVE REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, of Bengal, moved:—"Resolved that this Congress reaffirms the conclusion arrived at by all previous Congresses, viz., that India can never be well or justly governed, nor her people prosperous or contented until they are allowed, through their elected representatives, a potential voice in the Legislatures of their own country, and respectfully urges the people of Great Britain and Ireland, whose good-will towards India it gratefully recognizes, to permit no further delay in the concession of this just and necessary reform. In support of his motion Mr. Bannerjee said that their present gathering was one of peculiar solemnity. Ordinarily speaking the meetings of the National Congress were sufficiently solemn, there was a dignity and majesty about their proceedings that might be said to be beyond what might attend gatherings convened at the fiat of official authority. It was no Government, private, or prophet that had brought them there on that occasion. They had come from the most distant parts of the empire at the wish of his friend behind him (Mr. Hume), the prophet of their race. (Loud applause.) Aman who had consecrated the evening of his life to the service of the land of his adoption. (Renewed applause.) They had met under the irresistible pressure of an overwhelming impulse, the spirit of patriotism that moved them, stirred them, and animated their being. (Applause.) The enhanced solemnity of that occasion lay in the fact that they were called upon to ratify their deliberations in the past. (Hear, hear.) Looking back to the past they might well be filled with hope and enthusiasm. He said without fear of challenge or contradiction that there never had been a question which had been taken up by that great national gathering that had not been brought nearer a solution. Take for instance the question of the police. They took it up, discussed it, and recorded resolutions, and that was now the question that was earnestly discussed and considered by the different Governments. They took up the question of the income-tax with the result, at the present moment, he had reasons to believe, that the Government was considering the question of raising the minimum of taxable income from Rs. 500 to 1,000. They heralded forth the cry of the poor by insisting on the reduction of the salt duty, and what did they find? The Viceroy, speaking at the St. Andrew's dinner in Calcutta, some weeks ago, said that if the financial position of the Government of India ever made it possible to consider the question of the reduction of taxes, the salt duty would be thought of. (Hear, hear.) Lastly, they took up the question of representative Government, and they has brought that within the range of practical politics When they first dealt with it seven years ago, they were met with bursts of derisive laughter and scorn. Now, people were pleased to give it respectful attention and recognition, and Lord Dufferin—no friend of the Congress movement—had thought it necessary (pressed by circumstances over which he had no control) to recommend a reform of the Councils somewhat on the lines indicated by that Congress. (Loud applause.) Lord Dufferin has recommended the reconsideration of the provincial councils on an elective basis, whilst a Tory Government, with its traditions of reactionary policy, blackmen—(laughter)—and the avowed admission on the part of one statesman that they wished to discourage talent, and encourage mediocrity, had introduced a Bill to give effect to that reform. (Applause.) They had reason, therefore, to be proud of what they had achieved. What was their position at that moment? It might safely be said that the questions they had taken up had advanced instead of gone back, and evidence could be brought forward entirely in support of the contentions of the Congress. Last Wednesday the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal issued a resolution on the working of the Municipalities in Bengal. In that resolution he distinctly declared that he was on the whole well satisfied with the working of the Bengal municipalities. That was not only the opinion of Sir Charles Elliot, but it was also the opinion of a succession of Bengal Governors. (Hear, hear.) What did that imply? It implied that they could go to the Government and say "you conferred upon us the boon of local self-government, you have tried us by conferring that privilege upon us, and you have found that we have been eminently successful, therefore, we claim on the basis of our past achievement, on what we have already done, that the principle of local self-government should be extended to the wider concerns of the provinces, and the empire." (Loud applause.) Continuing, Mr. Bannerjee contended that their most hopeful feature lay in the attitude of the Liberal Party in England. With the present Bill now before Parliament, Lord Cross's Bill for the Reform of Councils, the Government was playing a game of hide-and-seek. They introduced it at the beginning of the year and carefully dropped it towards the end. (Laughter.) That process had been going on for two or three years. In 1890, Mr. Hume himself and several other gentlemen had a conference with Mr. Gladstone, and that statesman gave a sort of promise that he would speak in favour of Mr. Bradlaugh's amendment in support of the recognition of the elective element in constitutional councils. The Government was terrified and alarmed when Lord Cross's Bill was introduced. They introduced the Bill as a matter of form and dropped it as a matter of consequence. That was the explanation of the riddle. (Loud applause.) They said in the resolution that, unless their duly-elected representatives were

those ... aspira-
...applause).
...of Bengal, seconded the
...the motion was carried.

...Y MISTAKES.

...edy, of Bengal, then moved :—
...gress, concurring in the views set
...ous Congresses, affirms, that fully fifty
...e population, a number yearly increasing,
...ing out a miserable existence on the verge
...ation and that in every decade several millions
...ecially perish by starvation. That this unhappy
condition of affairs is largely due to (a) the exclusion
of the people of India from a due participation
in the administration, and all control over the
finances of their own country, the remedy for which
has been set forth in Resolution H ; to (b) the extravagant
cost of the present administration, Military
and Civil, but especially the former ; and to
(c) a short-sighted system of Land Revenue Administration,
whereby not only is all improvement in the
agriculture of the country, on which nine-tenths of the
population depend for subsistence, rendered impossible,
but the gradual deterioration of that agriculture assured.
That hence it has become imperatively necessary,
that the cost of the administration be greatly reduced ;
in the military branch, by a substantial reduction of
the standing army, by the substitution of long term
local European troops, like those of the Hon. E. I.
Company, for the present short term Imperial regiments
with their heavy cost of recruitment in England, in
transport and of excessive mortality amongst non-acclimatized youths ; by the cessation of the gigantic waste of money that has gone on now
for several years, on so-called Frontier Defences, and
by a strict economy in the Commissariat, Ordnance,
and Store Departments ; and in the Civil Branch, by
the wide substitution of a cheaper indigenous agency
for the extremely costly imported Staff, and that
measures be at once taken to give, as was promised by
the British Government thirty years ago, fixity and
permanence to the Land Revenue demand, and thus
permit capital and labour to combine to develop the
agriculture of the country, which under the existing
system of temporary settlements, in recent times often
lasting for short periods in some cases only extending
to ten and twelve years is found to be impossible
and to establish agricultural banks."

That this Congress does most earnestly entreat the people of Great Britain and Ireland not to permit any further sacrifice of life by the shortcomings of the existing, doubtless well-intentioned, but none the less unsatisfactory, administration, but to insist, and speedily, on these reforms.

In supporting his motion the speaker made some humorous references to the scientific frontier. The search for it was commenced, he said, many, many years ago, and, like Japhet in search of his father, the military authorities were still looking for it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mudholkar of Akola seconded,

Mr. D. E. Wacha, of Bombay, in supporting the motion, spoke principally on the part of the resolution dealing with military matters. He said at the very first Congress he seconded the motion on the military question, and he then pointed out that it was the amalgamation scheme of 1859, when the British Army was amalgamated with the old East Indian Army, that had landed them to their present troubles. Sir John Lawrence and Lord Canning had brought to a state of economy the military system, and were endeavouring to reduce the expenditure to twelve or fourteen millions. It was now the Imperial policy of England, principally in continental affairs, that more or less affected the military finances of India. England came more or less into contact with Russia in Turkey and Europe, and there were complications, and they then heard that their borders were disturbed. The Russian desire was to get established on the banks of the Bosphorus and England's policy was to thwart Russia in that desire. Russia being unable to do much there, she turned her attention to the East, and, according to the theory of English Generals, India was so undefended on her north-west frontier that there was little to prevent Russia steadily advancing. At the first Congress he traced the history of military expenditure from 1855 to 1885. Since that time, starting at 1886—a most disastrous year for India, when the operations in Upper Burmah were undertaken, a seizure wholly unrighteous—the trouble began with the Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin—a good man, no doubt, but ignorant of Indian problems. It was his ignorance that made him rush into Upper Burma. (Applause.) The Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin laid the foundation of emoarrassment in military finances, the grave consequences of which increased from year to year. Since 1885-86 there had been a great deal of military activity on the north-west frontier, and they were now extending their arms on the further side of Upper Burma. Those exigencies, as the military authorities called them, required that they should have special defence works, strategic railways, and more troops. The increase in army expenditure since 1885-86 was 24·22 crores, whilst the special defence works to date cost 3·77 crores, strategic railways to date 9·50 crores, frontier expenditure, 1·32 crores, and Upper Burma 10·02 crores, and with 1·23 crores balance to complete special defence works, and 4 crores for strategic railways gave a total of 54·06 crores. (Shame.) There were more embarrassments for the future. Land revenue increased slowly but military expenditure was going on at three times the rate. The question of the reform of Legislative Councils was no doubt the most burning subject at the present, and the Congress gave it the first place in its resolutions, but they might rest assured no question pressed on the country so great as that of military expenditure. (Applause.) Mr. Bannerjee had first said that Mr. John Bright had remarked that from the condition of the finances of the country, and, he would say what was the condition of that country, John Bright would have told them to-day, looking at the military expenditure of India, that their finances were not in such a condition as to enable their rulers to congratulate themselves, that was to say, they were not governed so wisely as they ought to be. Military activity would never rest until they were true to themselves, and took upon themselves the task of dinning into the ears of the Government that military expenditure was eating into the very vitals of the people of India. (Hear, hear.) Every Viceroy in turn regretted that he was obliged to incur more and more expenditure on account of military operations. They simply regretted, however, and never did anything to raise a single finger to ameliorate the position. By pushing their frontier so far west they were not doing a work for the defence of India, but an act of aggression against another country. Their natural frontier was the Indus, and by going beyond it they courted an enemy, and courted defeat. (Loud applause.) Ordinary common sense would look upon it as a mad policy, and he would go a step further and say it was a policy of epidemic lunacy. (Laughter and renewed applause.) It was said that the question was a military one and not understood by laymen, but he would ask were there no military men in London who had condemned the policy now pursued by the Indian Government. Col. Holmey and Col. Morris had done so, and had shown that the defences as now carried out were entirely misconceived, and the money spent on them thrown away. Sir Auckland Colvin and Mr. C. P. Ilbert, had condemned it, and said of it that it was no defence at all, but only external aggression. In speaking of the defences a German critic had said that England might either await an aggressor on her Indian frontier or move against him across it. Political considerations pleaded in favour of the latter course, while on military grounds, the former might be the more preferable. An Anglo-Indian army, which awaited an invador on the Indus, was in close communication with its depots, magazines, and its present sources of reinforcement. Above all, it would be nearer the sea, which was England's principal base, in all her expeditions, and a numerically stronger English force could there be assembled than could be sent forward to Kandahar or Herat. On the other hand, a Russian force, which had to advance to the Indus ere it could get within striking distance of its enemy, would be so far ahead of its base that it could with difficulty preserve its long line of communication. Applause). In conclusion, he quoted the writing of Dr. John Poller, a Russian scholar, to show that they had little to apprehend from Russia, and, taking the case all in all, England was equally as bad as that country in the matter of the Indian frontier. (Loud applause.)

After being further supported, the motion was carried unanimously.

The Congress afterwards adjourned.

LADY DUFFERIN'S "Canadian Journal" gives many amusing instances of the easy diplomacy which was always at the command of our late Viceroy. A good story is told of an Irsh emigrant from Clanderboye. The good woman, who was in a wild state of excitement, begged that she might kiss His Excellency's hand. "I cannot let a lady kiss my hand," he said ; whereupon she wanted to kiss his face. But Lady Dufferin, he declared, would never allow that ; and it will not be wrong perhaps to suspect that there was a touch of the brogue in his answer.

ST. JOHN'S DAY AT MHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Installation at Lodge "Mhow," E. C., took place on Saturday, the day before St. John's Day, which came on a Sunday.

The new Wor. Master Surgn.-Maj. Tucker was duly installed by the outgoing Wor. Master, Wor. Rev. A. H. Etty, D. G. Chaplain of Bombay. The Wardens and other officers were then duly invested as the Worshipful Master, *viz.*, Bros. Lt. Murray and Summers, S. M. Dt., as Senior and Junior Wardens, Bro. Lt. Dibble, 7th Hussars, as Secretary, Bro. Major King, R.A., as Treasurer, Bros. Surgeon-Captain Davaren and Lt. Paine, R. A. as Sr. and Jr. Deacons, Bro. Catte, as Inner Guard, and Bro. Manockjee as Outer Guard or Tyler. The Installing Master Wor. Bro. Etty was also invested as J. P. Master and Chaplain, and Bro. St. Harris, as Steward.

A banquet followed, after which the usual royal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, and songs and a recitation by Bro. Davoren enlivened a very pleasant evening.

The "Lodge" funds were reported to be in a flourishing condition, the Fund of Benevolence (revised as a separate Fund during the past year) showing a balance of about Rs. 250, besides some Rs. 400, given during the year to the various Masonic charities. The money spent on refreshment had been judiciously kept within narrow limits, and so funds had been available for new "Lodge" furniture, and the beginning of a Lodge Masonic Library.

On Sunday, St. John's Day, the Brethren of both the English and Scotch Lodges attended the evening service in the station Church, clothed in their Masonic attire.

Bros. and Wor. Dr. Parker and Capt. Aitken read the lessons, which were special. Bros. Murray and Bradshaw officiated as stewards, and collected the alms which were for the Bombay Masonic funds of benevolence, and amounted to Rs. 66. The sermon was preached by the chaplain Very Wor. Bro. A. H. Etty, who, taking as his text I. St. John i. 5, and iv. 16, made, "Light, more Light" the main point of his discourse. This, he said, was the aim and prayer of the whole civilized world, and it was essentially the aim and object of Freemasonry. Everywhere, at this season especially, was the outward manifestation of this aim apparent. The Christian Church was celebrating the birth of the "Light of the World." Masonry was keeping the day of its patron saint, who wrote this about the Christ, and all whose teaching, were of light and love. Well did he illustrate both Christmas and Masonic thoughts and aims. Some might ask how St. John came thus to be connected with Masonic celebrations. Well, it was probably thus : the Apostle living in Asia Minor, and bring struck with the teachings of "Love," which characterised Masonry, became one himself, and was even (as our traditions say) appointed to be the head of Masonry in those provinces. He saw that Masonry and Christianity had but one object, *viz.*, the life of love, and so he became its patron and has remained its patron saint. What both these great and ancient societies aimed at was to make individuals to be light-bearers by the practice of love. This was illustrated by the story of a very early service on a Christmas morn in one of the European Cathedrals, when all met in a cold room, but gradually the vast space was made cheerful and bright by each worshipper, as he came in, receiving and lighting up a taper, which he bore during the service. So, said the preacher, be sure your Christianity is only so far a living fact as you are "a light" so far your Masonry is true, as you are living on, and holding forth its light to others. Why, he asked, is Masonry to-day so successful, is no one, who knows, could for a moment doubt ? It was not its secrecy, about which there were many exaggerated and mistaken ideas; it was not its benevolence, for the popular idea that Masonry was simply a great charity organization, was equally mistaken ; it was not its conviviality, for that was a mere adjunct, and was often made too much of ; it was not its fractionableness, and the list of big names, which clustered around our British Masonry, for in the most radical and democratic parts of the empire it equally flourished. No ; it was not one of those, nor all of them together, that constituted the attractiveness of the craft, but chiefly, he thought this, that its qualities were mainly usefulness, comprehensiveness, and fidelity. Its usefulness went beyond its own members, and leavened and quickened many beyond it. Its comprehensiveness was truly wonderful, and here in India, for instance, had done what even the Church had failed to do as yet, had broken through caste, the great obstacle of progress, and brought together in friendly and even cordial relationship, men of widely differing religions, aims, and modes of thought. It was the one thing which, all over the world, had united in one and the same way the various differences of nationality, religion, and politics, and this was the secret of its fidelity. Simple in principles and forms, it always remained the same, and Masons found it everywhere essentially the same. If they were true to it, it was even true to them. It then offered a rest for home, where apart from business, apart from the strife of politics and religious controversies, men found something good to *think* of, and an opportunity of *doing* something good. And these were the components of a true life, and this was in the Life of Light and Love. He concluded by exhorting all to be light-bearers. Brethren in Masonry, think highly of this our craft and love it, and do not merely play at it. Make it a study, and practise all you discover in it. Brethren in Christ, think favorably of this great society, which is friendly to Christianity (at least our British Masonry is surely so), recognize it as your friend, and be assured that in many an unsuspected way it has helped and is helping you and yours to be true men, and lovers of God and your fellowmen.

REDUCTION IN BANK HOLIDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A reference to the last Quarterly Civil List of the Bombay Presidency will show that for the year coming to a close to-morrow, there were sanctioned for the Banks 24 ordinary holidays and 4 public holidays. During these 28 days in the year the Banks and Mercantile Firms in Bombay were closed for public business. It must not be understood that the closing of offices for public business necessarily means closing for the clerical staff, because the clerks of the Banks and other mercantile firms, during many of the abovementioned days, are required to attend their duties to do other office work or dispose of arrears or on many occasions to sit idling away their time, only to satisfy the whims of some rigid assistant, who might have gained some influence in the banks or the firms. Two distinct principles underlie the granting of holidays in the Banks, and granting of the same in Government Offices. Any official of the holiday committee suggesting reduction of holidays in analogy to the principle on which the Government grant holidays must cause great hardship to the clerical staff of Banking and other mercantile firms. In Government Offices, clerks after completing 11 months' service, are entitled to 1 month's privilege leave, which is sufficient to restore the languid frames of the hard-working clerks to their normal condition. Holidays to Government officials are not, therefore, of as much importance as to Bank or mercantile office clerks. To them holidays are Holy Days, while holidays to the latter are only days of recreation and rest. The clerks of Banks or other mercantile offices have no privilege leave, no private leave, no sick leave, nor leave of any other sort. To reduce the days by the Banks in the list of their annual holidays is therefore not only a great misfortune to the clerks, but to the Banks themselves, inasmuch as the clerks working incessantly for years without sufficient rest must fail in health and thus necessarily contribute to the lessening in the efficiency in the work of the office. I see, this year, the Bank Holidays are reduced, and regret that the committee has committed a great blunder. I am sorry to find that there is no principle on which labour is extracted from clerks of mercantile offices, and here Government must interfere to protect their subjects from the evil effects of over-work and exhaustion that fall to the lot of these poor wretches by passing a law similar to the factory legislation. There must be some limit for labour. This principle, none will willingly observe unless Government step in.—Yours, &c.,

30th December. D. W. P.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day there is a long letter on the overwork so prevalent on the G. I. P. Railway. The writer has gone into detail regarding the working of two head-guards on goods trains, but has not pointed out, as he might well have done, that overwork is a very general complaint throughout the line every year in the busy season. European and Native subordinates are quite powerless against this. They know perfectly well that individual resistance is worse than useless. It means, in simple words, severe fine or dismissal to him who dares to refuse duty, because he is overworked. Rather than be dismissed or otherwise badly treated, they endure what cannot be cured,—Yours, &c.,

30th December. OBSERVER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IS this a case of "coming events casting shadows before them?" asks the *Englishman*. The Calcutta *Telegraph and Gazette* contains a notification of an unregistered message addressed to "Sir Charles Pritchard, Member of the Viceroy's Council." The message is marked "not found"

THE Court of Appeal has given judgment in the action by the executors of the late Mr. Maybrick, who was murdered by his wife, to recover £2,500, the amount of a life policy in the Mutual Reserve Fund and Life Association. The Divisional Court has decided in favour of the Association, on the ground that the policy was partly to benefit Mrs. Maybrick who murdered her husband, and it would be against public policy to allow her to benefit by her crime. The Court of Appeal has reversed the judgment, and ruled that the money shall be paid to the executors, who will apply it for the benefit of the creditors and children.

WE were not aware until the other day, writes the *Madras Times*, that we had narrowly missed having "a sprig of the aristocracy" as "Resident Engineer at Madras." A home paper gives an instance to show that it is not only in the story-book that the good young man who is doing his best to carve out a career for himself, finds himself, by a turn of fortune's wheel, in possession of rank and fortune. Lord Harrington, it appears, recently told the Oddfellows of Elvaston, that he was one of a family of thirteen, and his father before inheriting the Elvaston estates, was a very poor man. At sixteen years of age Lord Harrington had to turn out, and—his father being unable to pay the heavy premium required of apprentices by the leading engineers of the day—to work his way up. This meant sticking to it, and this he did to such purpose that one morning he received by post the offer of the place of Resident Engineer at Madras, at a salary of £700 a year, while the very next letter he opened contained the startling intelligence that by the death of his consin, his father had succeeded to the peerage, and he himself to the courtesy title of Lord Petersham. He was indeed in luck, for the post of Resident Engineer (!) at Madras is not often offered only to be declined, bad as our insanitation is.

COLLISIONS are becoming *too* common on the N.-W. R., says the Lahore paper. Another accident of this kind occurred at Wazirabad on Christmas morning at 3-50. The Khanki ballast train collided with a goods train coming from Lahore. The former was leaving the station yard when the latter arived in the same line. Hence the collision. The fault, it is said, lies with the driver of the goods train, who carelessly brought the train into the yard when he was signalled to stop it at a distance to allow the ballast train to pass. The driver has been suspended. The goods train was carrying three newly-made third-class carriages to Lala Musa, and these have been severely damaged. One of them was smashed to pieces. The driver and the engine of the goods train received injuries. The Railway staff and gangs of coolies were busy all the morning in clearing the line of the wreck.

PRINCE HENRY of Pless, who was married on Tuesday Dec. 8 to Miss Cornwallis-West, is the eldest son and heir of a family which, although it has never held a sovereign position, takes high rank among the comparatively few non-royal princely houses of Germany. But it was not until 1850 that the title of Prince was conferred, while the qualification of Serene Highness is even more modern. The house of Hochberg—all the members of the family are Counts and Countesses of Hochberg in the Empire which, according to Voltaire's jest, was "neither Holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire"—shares with the Sovereign house of Reuss the curious custom of numbering certain of its sons. The present Prince of Pless is John Henry XI. ; his son, who was married on Tuesday, is his Princely Grace John Henry XV. The Pless numberings are somewhat arbitrary ; the house of Reuss never flinches from them. Every Prince of Reuss is named Henry ; and in that family there is the curious spectacle of a Henry IV., who is eldest son of Henry LXIII., who was himself the grandson of Henry IX. The explanation (says the *St. James's Gazette*) of the seeming confusion is that every boy is numbered in the order of his birth, whatever his relationship to the head of the family, and that when a certain number is reached the labellings begin *de novo*.

A "WHALEBACK" passenger steamer, to lessen the transatlantic voyage from Queenstown to New York to five days or thereabouts, has been designed by Mr. Avery. The hull is of the whaleback pattern, that is to say a steel barge covered in by an arching deck, and almost entirely under water. Above this, and supported on a system of iron pillars with tie-rods, are the promenade decks and cabins of the first and second-class passengers. These are beyond the reach of the waves, which break over the hull through the supports of the superstructure. Steerage passengers and the crew will be lodged in the hull. Electric lifts within the pillars will establish communication between the hull and the upper deck.

A GREAT sensation was caused by the decision of Vice-Chancellor Peile in the Cambridge Court House, sentencing Daisy Hobkins, a girl of seventeen years, to fourteen days' imprisonment in the Spinning House because Charles Russell, a member of the University, spoke to her in the street. The case was taken up on public application to the Queen's Bench, and a writ of *Habeas Corpus* was granted, and the girl was discharged from custody.

ENGLISH county secretaries have invited an Australian eleven in 1894. A strong opinion is expressed of the undesirability of upsetting county cricket too frequently, merely to assist money-making speculations. Lord Sheffield's team defeated New South Wales by four wickets, the Colonials making 74 and 172. Lord Sheffield's team 94 and 155 for six wickets. Sussex defeated the Eastern counties for the County Football Championship (Rugby union rules) by a goal to nothing.

THE prudery party in the London County Council has experienced a severe rebuff in the law courts. Some months ago one of their number Mr. Parkinson, delivered a speech in the Council wherein he described a certain performance of marionettes in the Royal Aquarium as indecent. This led to an investigation of the conduct of the Aquarium by the licensing authorities, and caused no small stir throughout the metropolis. The Aquarium sued Mr. Parkinson for damages, and Mr. Justice Hawkins ruled that speeches in the County Council were not privileged, and the jury mulcted Mr. Parkinson in £250 damages with costs. Notice of appeal was given, and should Mr. Justice Hawkins's ruling be sustained a wholesome check will be placed on irresponsible members of the Council. The Radical majority in the Council have fixed Saturday, the 5th March, for the election of the new Council, and have thereby offended some moderates who depend on the Jewish Conservative vote in the East End, numbering 20,000. Nearly all Jews are Conservatives.

A WRIT has been served upon Mr. Labouchere, M.P., and others, at the instance of Mr. Horatio Bottomley, claiming damages for libel in connection, it is understood, with certain references to the Hansard Publishing Union and Mr. Bottomley in the Christmas November of *Truth*. The other defendants to the action are Mr. C. J. Stewart and Mr. John Annan, the liquidators of the Hansard Publishing Union (the printers of *Truth*), and also Mr. Edward F. Wyman, the manager of the department in which the number was produced. The writs are issued by Mr. Bottomley personally, who, it is understood, will conduct his own case.

AFTER long litigation the famous "diamond necklace affair" has been settled. The valuable article in question was given to Madame Leonide Leblanc, the actress, by an eminent admirer, and sold by her for 181,000f. or £7,240. The purchaser, however, refused to put down the money, on the ground that the necklace was not the genuine one which sparkled on the fair form of the actress on a famous occasion in the Odeon Theatre. An action was the result of this refusal, Madame Leonide Leblanc gaining her suit. The recalcitrant purchaser was ordered to keep to the terms of his bargain, and to pay £1,000 damages.

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

(Continued from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)

CAMBAY.

THE history of Cambay was marked, during the year under review, by a total change in the administration of the State, necessitated by the chaotic condition into which its affairs had been brought by the long period of misrule under the so-called government of his Highness the Navab, which was really that of the ex-Divan, Mr. Shamrav Narayan Lad. The Cambay rayats had for some time been expecting the fulfilment of a promise for the introduction of the British survey rates, and, finding that the old system was retained and the former rates simply enchanced, their spirit of resistance, which had long been smouldering under the weight of the ex-Divan's oppressive exactions, broke out, and they paraded their disorderly force and held Cambay in a state of siege. These riots reached their climax on the 20th September 1890, and it was found necessary by the Political Agent to procure the assistance of a detachment of troops in order to restore order. It required the assurance, not only that the ex-Divan, Mr. Lad, had really gone, but that he would never be allowed to return to Cambay, to induce the cultivators to return to their occupations ; but when once that was accomplished, no further difficulty was experienced in re-establishing and preserving peace and quietness. His Highness the Navab delegated his authority to an officer specially appointed by the Bombay Government in this behalf, and since his installation on the appointment, under him, of a new Divan, the work of reform and reorganization has made remarkable strides. While, owing to the absence of any reliable information on most of the details of the administration under the old regime, and owing to the fact that the new order of things had only been established for the last eight months out of the year now under review, no fair comparison can be drawn or deduction from results made, yet the record of the many reforms and changes introduced, even in the short time a proper government has been established, demonstrates, not only the vigour with which new and salutary measures were being pushed on, but also the absolutely chaotic state of misrule which must have been permitted to grow up during the previous administration. The first object of those placed in charge of the affairs of the State was to ascertain the extent of its liabilities, and to place the administration on a financially sound footing. As it was found that while the assets were 'nil' there were liabilities to the extent of over five lakhs of rupees, it was necessary to sacrifice to some extent the introduction of the many necessary reforms to the exigencies of the situation ; and thus, if the progress towards such improvements as require money for their accomplishment has not been very marked, the rapidity with which the debt was being paid off, coupled with promptitude with which the internal administration was being reorganized, more than vindicated the policy of those directing the affairs of the State. The various changes which were effected before the close of the year, together with the results of the efforts of those at present responsible for the proper administration of the State, are, so far as possible, dealt with in detail in the body of this report.

REWA KANTHA.

The Rewa Kantha Agency comprises only the one first class State of Rajpipla, five second class States and fifty-five petty States or estates. Rajpipla continued to be administered by a British officer, and no events of importance occurred in connection with the administration of this or any of the smaller States. The season was an average one and marked by a general fall in the price of food-grains, which may account in some degree for the satisfactory decrease noticeable in the number of offences committed during the year. The police were, however, not as successful as might have been expected in bringing offenders to justice, or in recovering property which had been stolen, and the results of their efforts compared unfavourably with those of the preceding year. A satisfactory reduction was effected during the year in the arrears of civil work, in spite of the fact that litigation showed a slight tendency to increase. Remarkable progress in revenue, in educational and other matters, was observed in the Rajpipla State, whose condition, under the careful administration of British officer, presents a marked contrast to most of the adjoining States under the rule of their own chiefs. The country is being opened up by the construction of roads, and the beneficial results of the abolition of obnoxious duties on trade afford an object lesson in justification of a policy which Government have pressed on the attention of other States, and, if Bariya is excepted, not without a large measure of success.

SOUTH KONKAN : JANJIRA AND SAVANTVADI.

The State of Janjira is administered by a Navab on the model of the administration of a British district. Though the season was favourable, and no remissions of land revenue had to be granted, there was a fall in the revenues of the State, which, together with an abnormally large expenditure on public works due to the construction of the Victoria Water Works at Janjira, caused a deficit for the year. Generally, except in educational matters, in which a decline, chiefly owing to a want of properly trained teachers, is noticeable, the year was one of continued progress. The Savantvadi State continued under the direct administration of the Bombay Government, and no event happened to interrupt the material advance in prosperity which has been noticeable in the last and previous reports. The revenues increased owing to a favourable season, and trade showed an increase of 25 per cent., indicating the general prosperity of the State. Perhaps the branch of the administration, in which the most remarkable strides have been made is education ; while the number of schools, already relatively large, increased by nineteen, that of scholars rose by 355.

THE DECCAN : KOLHAPUR AND SATARA JAGHIRS.

The event of most importance which occurred in the Kolhapur State, whose Chief is still a minor, was the opening, by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, of the Kholapur State Railway, the construction of which was commenced in May 1888. That the season was a good one was shown by the large additional area of land brought under cultivation during the year, but a large outturn of crops was not, as is usually the case, accompanied by a decrease in crime. On the contrary there was a substantial increase in the number of offences reported, and it is satisfactory to find that the police were more successful in coping with them than in the previous year. The increase in the revenue collections of the State was chiefly owing to largely increased receipts on account of the hirda produce, the principal source of revenue in the State Forest Department ; and the cause of the excess of expenditure over receipts was the large expenditure on the railway. There was a decrease in civil litigation, enabling the Courts to effect a reduction in the balance of arrears ; the average duration of suits, however, continued somewhat high. In direct contrast to the healthy advance in educational matters, noticed in reviewing the administration of the Savantvadi State, there was in Kolhapur a regrettable decrease of seven in the number of schools and of 150 in the number of pupils. This decrease, too, was in the primary schools, since both the high school and the Rajaram College showed a larger number of scholars on their rolls. The year was marked by an outbreak of cholera, which swelled the death-rate in the State and its feudatories to 25,777, a figure 5,269 in excess of the return for the privious year.

Of the Jaghirs, the administration of the State of Jath, which is under the Bijapur Agency, calls for some remark. The present Chief, who has once already been deprived of his jurisdiction, continued to administer the State, and has submitted a report in due form, giving the usual criminal, civil and financial returns for the year, but it is to be regretted that they are absolutely unreliable. Not only is the Public Works Department of his State in a condition of hopeless disorganization, consequent on the Chief's persistent refusal to systematize its administration, but he even declines to allow a regular budget to be prepared to regulate the general expenditure of State funds, and it is reported that, far from having a balance of Rs. 60,542 at his disposal, as shown by him, the finances of the State are really reduced to a condition of bankruptcy. His methods, too, of dealing with, and disposing of, State lands for his own private use and his persistent disregard of the warnings of the responsible advisers appointed by Government, were in direct contravention of the conditions upon which the Chief's reinstatement in power was permitted. This condition of affairs was engaging the serious attention of

THE SOUTHERN MARATHA STATES.

Of the eight States comprised in this group, all but Ramdurg and Miraj (Junior) were administered by their respective Chiefs. The Chiefs of Ramdurg and Miraj (Junior) being minors, their States were managed by Karbharis under the orders of Government. Except over a part of Sangli, Miraj (Junior), Ramdurg and Mudhol, the rainfall was fairly distributed and the crops were up to the average, and in none of the States was there a material alteration in the prices of food-grains. No remarkable outbreak of crime distinguished the annual record of any of the States from those of past years, and the police in most of the States, if they did not show any marked improvement, at all events maintained their efficiency., With the exception of the States of Kurundvad (Junior) Miraj (Junior) and Ramdurg, there was generally noticeable a tendency to an increase in litigation, but there was in none of the States so abnormal an increase or decrease as to call for remark. Expenditure on works of public utility was generally above the average of past years, and was, when regard is had to the revenues, fairly satisfactory. The census held last February revealed the fact that the population of all these States had increased at a rate which indicates their prosperous condition, the numbers having risen in the aggregate from 523,753 to 647,060. There was an increase in the number of schools in nearly all the States of this group, and the progress made in public instruction was satisfactory.

SIND : KHAIRPUR.

The title of G. C. I. E. was conferred on His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khan, the present ruler of the Khairpur State. As regards the administration there is little to add to the remarks which have been made in the administration reports of many successive years. No change occurred in the methods of Government, which continued to resemble those of very early times, and the returns which have been supplied give no valuable or reliable data on which a judgment can be formed as to the real condition of his Highness' subjects. While crime is reported to have decreased, the revenue is returned as practically the same as in the previous year, and a balance of Rs. 45,746 is shown, whereas the State is believed to be very heavily involved. Medical relief and education, though in the latter some improvement was noticed, continued in a very backward state.

ADEN AND THE SOMALI COAST.

The census showed that, while the population of Aden proper had, in spite of the deportation to Shaikh Othman and elsewhere of some 15,000 persons, remained about the same as in 1881, that of Shaikh Othman had, owing to its extreme unhealthiness, decreased since 1887 by over two thousand. The history of the year has been one of undisturbed peace, and considerable progress has been made in public works, the most important of which is the European General Hospital, with which good progress had been made by the 31st March 1891. The year under review was a remarkably unhealthy one owing to an excessive rainfall and consequent abnormal growth of vegetation. The continued decline of the shipping trade, which caused a fall in the revenues of the newly established Port Trust, has created considerable anxiety in Aden, where the impression prevails that the falling off is due to the successful competition, as a coaling station of Perim, by going to which island the levy of port and other dues, charged at Aden, is avoided. During the year under review, however, the shipping trade has fallen off at both places, and some of the decrease in the number of vessels calling at Aden must be attributed to a general depression in the trade between Europe and India and the East generally. During the year a regular weekly mail service was established between Aden and the Somali Coast Protectorate ports. The immediate result of this was a decrease in the quantity of country craft visiting Berbera, Bulbar and Zaila. That this was not due to a decline in trade is shown by the value of imports and exports having increased as compared with the preceding year, although, owing to the prevalence of cattle disease, trade was considerably below what it should have been. Though the receipts on account of the Somali Coast Protectorate showed a satisfactory increase over those of the previous year, there was still a deficit when all the items of expenditure were debited to their proper heads. The relations of the British officers stationed on the coast with the tribes in the neighbourhood were good, and the Consul was able to establish a ten-mile radius round the ports as a zone of tranquillity. A well-armed camel corps, twenty-six strong, was also sanctioned during the year for the maintenance of peace and the punishment of plunderers and marauders within the radius. It was found possible to effect a further reduction in the military force on the coast. The amount of crime committed and detected rose considerably, and the police were well reported on. Education in the Somali Coast ports has hardly gained a footing at all, and, owing partly to the unusual unhealthiness of the year, the progress reported from Aden was not quite so satisfactory as usual.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

Parties of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India were at work in Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana and in the Southern Maratha Country. The party in Gujarat, aided towards the end of the season by the Rajputana party, completed the topographical survey of 1,798 square miles. The Southern Maratha party topographically surveyed 1,659 square miles, triangulated 1,440 square miles, and traversed 1,727 square miles. They also re-surveyed 160 miles of the Southern Maratha Railway between Poona and Miraj.

TIDAL AND LEVELLING OPERATIONS.

Tidal observations continued to be taken at the same stations as in the previous year, and it is to be regretted that the work done at the Aden Observatory should have been, apparently through the negligence of the observatory clerks and the lax supervision exercised by the Port Officer, of such a disappointing character. The work done at other stations was satisfactory. Levelling operations were carried on in the province of Kathiawar and along the G. I. P. and Nagpur Railways to Nadgaon from Bhusaval.

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT : PRESIDENCY PROPER.

The results of the work of the survey parties in Gujarat, the Deccan and the Konkan were the measurement of 1,410,099 acres and the classification of 3,040,742 acres. The amount of measuring work done was slightly less than, while the area classified was nearly double, that done in the previous year. On the completion of the survey operations in the Cambay State, two additional establishments came to the assistance of the Gujarat branch of the Revenue Survey, which was exclusively employed on revision survey work. Of the twenty field parties, which on the average constituted the strength of the Deccan branch of the Revenue Survey, three were, during a portion of the season, employed on original survey and classification in villages of the Southern Maratha Jaghirs, the remaining parties being exclusively employed on revision work. Similarly, out of the thirteen field parties comprised in the Konkan branch, five were temporarily engaged on orginal survey work in the Janjira state, the remaining work of this branch being entirely revision survey.

Original or revised settlements were introduced into 673 villages, of which 663 were Government villages. The estimated annual augmentations of revenue which will accrue in these latter amount to Rs. 2,10,507, or 3·94 per cent. on the previous collections. The variations as compared with past collections, ranged from an increase of 45·8 per cent. in parts of Khandesh, to a decrease of 20·5 per cent. in the Rajapur Taluka in the Konkan, where there had been no settlement previously. The total cost of revision settlement up to the end of the year under review was Rs. 48,16,693, and this expenditure has resulted in an increase in the annual revenue demand of Rs. 26,89,477, or of 33·7 per cent. on the demand under the previous settlements.

SIND.

The Sind Survey establishment was reconstituted during the year under review, and measured 431,250 acres in nine talukas of the various districts, at a cost of Rs. 1,17,788. No classification work was done, but surveyors and measurers were engaged in preparing talukas for the introduction of the irrigational settlement. Two hundred and eighty-five villages in three talukas of the Hyderabad and Karachi Collectorates were brought under the irrigational settlement during the year under review. This change has resulted in an estimated increase in the revenue demand of Rs. 18,999, or 7·5 per cent. on the former demand.

FOREST SURVEY.

The Forest survey party was divided into three sub-parties, of which one was at work in the Dharwar and Kanara districts on triangulation traversing and topography ; the second was employed in topographically surveying the forests of the Thana and Poona collectorates ; while the third was engaged on triangulation and traverse for work in advance in the Kolaba District. The total expenditure on Forest Surveys was Rs. 71,605.

CULTIVATED LANDS.

The whole cultivable area in the Presidency proper was about 26½ million acres, there being an increase in the Southern and Central Divisions, but a decrease in the Northern Division. The area actually cultivated increased everywhere, and no less than 136,596 acres of waste land were newly brought under cultivation during the year. In some districts, such as Kolaba and Ratnagiri, there was practically no cultivable waste land lying fallow. For Sind no statistics of a trustworthy character are available, but so far as could be ascertained, cultivation was spreading except where the inundation was less favourable than in the previous year. The occupied land of the whole Presidency, including Sind, was divided into 1,441,447 holdings, and the number of distraints levied for the recovery of the revenue was 2,460 against 2,836 in 1889-90. Considering that the season was not an unusually favourable one, this decrease in the number of cases in which notices had to issue to occupants was very satisfactory, and it was in only a very small proportion of such cases that any further proceedings had to be taken. The issue of notices, in fact, served often as a reminder to the cultivator that his rent was due, rather than as an indication of the difficulty experienced by him in meeting the demand.

WARDS AND OTHER ESTATES UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT.

The most important estates under the management of Government officers were those of the Thakors and minors of Gujarat, in cha... Talukdari Settlement Officer. By far ... number of the estates in that officer's ... situated in the Ahmedabad District, ... remainder are situated in the Broach ... Collectorates. The new Act (VI of 18... ting the management of these estates ... in force in supersession of the original Act (VI of 1862), and its provions are reported to have been generally appreciated by the Talukdars concerned. The provisions of the new Act, which plac further restrictions on the power of a Talukdar to alienate or encumber his estate, were fully vindicated by the refusal of Government, after a careful perusa of claims of decree-holders referred to them for sanction to the sale or mortgage of land, to grant the requsite permission. Some progress was made with the quidation of debt in which the various estates under the management of the Settlement Officer are involved and a few estates were removed from management, but, owing to a partial failure of the crops consequent n a bad season, the amount of surplus receipts available for the reduction of debt was less than in the preceding year. Under the provisions of the new Act, the late estate of the Thakor of Sinand and Koth, who had not attained of age, had to be attached, owing to his ... for the duties attending its management. A satisfactory account is given of the progress of the duration of the minors under the control of the Settlement Officer, but it is a matter for regret that no decision was arrived at as to the shape to be taken by the Jubilee Memorial subscribed to by the Talukdars of Gujarat, and that the excellent proposal to devote it to drawing closer the connection between these and the Talukdari School at Wadhwan by the erection of a wing to the institution, specially for the accommodation of the sons of the Talukdars of Gujarat, did not meet with their unqualified approval. Encumbered states in Sind remained under the management of te district officers, and, out of 55 estates under their control, 18 were released from debt during the year. Other estates under the management of Collectors all for ... special remarks.

LEGISLATION.

Five Acts were passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by the Viceroy and Governor-General during the year, and two Bills were pending at its close. The Acts passed were : an Act (No. I of 1890) to make ... Prevention of Gambling Act, the special object of which was to put down wagering on the rafail ; an Act (No. II of 1890) to consolidate and amend the law relating to salt and salt revenue throughout the Presidency of B

BAY.

DAY.
...anade.
...mkhana, 4-30 p.m.
..., 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Blue Beard," 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, Mons. D'Arco's Meriosettes, 9 p.m.
Cricket: Ladies' Gymkhana vs The Gymkhana, 11 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Sirdhana (s) and Minia (s), from Calcutta; Lycia (s), Liverpool; Pembroke (s), Kandla; Bengal (s), Goa; Poona (s), Genoa, &c.; and Merida (s), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arab (s), for Marseilles, &c.; and Oriental (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Benmohr left the dock ...day.

...TORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Niobe, Lycia, Merida, and ...more entered the dock yesterday.

... OF THE MAIDAN.—There will be a game of ...day, commencing at 4-30 p.m.

THE REV. ANIOETH M. DESOUZA, B. D., D. C. L., ...before proceeded to Goa offered, through Canon Fariche vicar, a sacred relic of the Holy Cross, to the Khan of St. Francis Xavier, at Dabul.

AN INFANT DESERTED BY ITS MOTHER.—A female children 12 days old, was found lying yesterday, handsome grass, near the European General Hospital, who it had been abandoned by its mother. The police removed the child to the Cama Hospital, where she being attended to. The mother whose name is Bumo is being sought for by the police.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play the following programme at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day, at 4-30 p.m.:—

Use	Ever and Ever mine ... Coote
Certure	Der Kensigelleutenant ... Tit
Section	The Bohemian Girl ... Balfe
Ike Sasurka	Nana ... Coraggio
Section	Dorothy ... Cellier
Ika Francesco	Arin in Afra ... Ziumer

G. P. GYMKHANA ANNUAL SPORTS.—The Annual Christmas Treat and Gymkhana Sports will take place, the former on Wednesday, 28th, and the latter on Saturday, 16th January, 1892. At the Treat over 150 children will participate in sports, tea, and distribution of gifts, and for the sports on the 16th there are 11 open. Each evening there will be an alfresco dance, and it is possible a heavy dew will be falling a number of seats will be placed under canvas for the comfort of ladies. The grounds will be illuminated with the electric light.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the "King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, E. Quant, Bandmaster, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45:—

...ancers	Iolanthe ... Sullivan
...verture	The Beautiful Galatea ... Suppe
...alse	The Ambassadors ... Klien
...ing	Gute Nacht ... Abe
...election	The Sultan of Mocha ... Collier
...alop	Saucy Kate ... Crowe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A HILL ON FIRE.—On Wednesday, a fire broke out in the blow-room of the Bombay United Mill, Chinch Road, and caused damage to the extent of Rs. ... The mill-hands extinguished the fire before the ar... fire-engines. One of the mill-hands, named ... Dajee, while trying to put out the fire was s... burnt ... ut the lower part of his body. He was re... moved to the J. J. Hospital. The fire-engines from Pydhonie and Gawalia Tank arrived in a quarter-of-an-hour after the alarm had been raised, but their attendance was not required. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

A DANGEROUS DOG.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Luxumi, a Hindu woman, appeared before Mr. O. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, and stated that a dog belonging to her neighbour, Motibhoy Ganpatrao, had bitten her daughter, aged 10 years. The dog had been subsequently chained by the owner, who declined to hand over the dog to the police for examination to ascertain whether the animal was a rabid one. The woman prayed that the owner might be required to produce his dog to ascertain whether it was a rabid one. The Magistrate granted a summons calling upon the owner to produce the dog in the Court for examination by the Police Surgeon.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.—The prize-distribution in connection with the Wesleyan Marathi School, took place on Wednesday evening. The scholars indulged in various games during the afternoon, consisting of tugs-of-war, three-legged race, and sack-race, which caused great amusement to the parents and friends, who also in their turn were feasted with cakes, tea, and fruits of various kinds. The distribution was presided over by the Rev. J. Scott, and Miss Scott kindly distributed the prizes to the children, consisting of books and caps. Great praise is due to Mr. Rahator who is in charge of the above school for the way in which the proceedings were carried out.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFT AT BHOIWADA.—Govardhandass, Narsedass, a money-lender, living on the first floor of a house in Bhoiwada, has made a report to the police, that on Tuesday night, he deposited in his iron safe gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 10,137 and after locking the safe, went to bed at midnight. He tied the key of the safe to a *dhotar* round his waist, when he went to sleep, but on Wednesday morning when he rose, he found the string to which the key was attached out from his *dhotar*. On looking into the treasury room, he found the door forced open and the safe unlocked with the key, which was still left in the hole. Silver jewellery and utensils were scattered all over the floor, while gold ornament and cash to the value of Rs. 9,487 was stolen from the safe. The detective police are making enquiries into the theft.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT THE NOVELTY.—The members of the Alfred Dramatic Company give this evening, for the amusement of Parsee families and children, an extensive selection from dramatic and operatic pieces at the Novelty Theatre, as will be seen from an advertisement in another column. On Christmas afternoon this company performed before a full house, selections from various plays; and with a change of programme on the New Year's afternoon they give other varieties, adding scenes from "Faridun," "Rustam and Sorab," and similar ancient Persian dramas and recent comedies. The farcical part of the programme comprises much that will interest and amuse the old as well as the young; and as this is a holiday, every one who can should make it a point to attend. The musical portion, both vocal and instrumental, has been selected with due care and will doubtless be appreciated.

MATINEE AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.—The Gaiety pantomime has now completed its first week, and smoothly it ran on the opening night, it has been considerably improved since then. Miss Milly Brooks has now taken the part of Masha-All-Collar, and, as she is not mentioned before, now deserves a word of praise for her excellent rendering of the *role*. Boy parts suit her well, and in this case she both sings and acts with acceptance. A matinee is announced for to-morrow at three o'clock, for the benefit of the children, by whom the droll antics of Mr. Willie Driscoll as Sister Ann and Miss Brown, the beautiful Statue Ballet, the graceful dancing of Miss Tilly Lake, Miss Quennie Sedge, and Mr. F. Stephenson, and the magnificent transformation should afford a rare New Year treat. Mr. Stanley is generously invited the children attending Sharifa institutions in Bombay to attend the matinee performance, and would confer a favour if head-masters of such schools would communicate with Mr. Stanley beforehand how many children will attend.

CRICKET.

A GAME of cricket will be played on the Gymkhana ground to-day between the teams representing the Bombay Gymkhana and the Ladies' Gymkhana. The following are the teams:—

LADIES' GYMKHANA XI.	BOMBAY GYMKHANA XI.
Mr Gould (capt.)	Mr Creagh.
Col Rhodes.	Mr McCausland.
Dr Martin.	Capt Heyman.
Capt Jervis.	Dr Hojel.
„ Fowle.	Mr Levick.
Mr Beatty.	Capt Morris.
„ Bostock.	Mr Rogers.
„ Macbeth.	„ Ruck Keene.
„ Raikes.	„ St Paul.
„ Campbell.	Capt Smith.
„ Glazebrook.	„ Steele.

Play will commence at 11 A.M. The band of H. E. the Governor will play at 4-30 p.m., and there will be tea for ladies.

A BREACH OF THE PORT TRUST BYE-LAWS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Captain John Ratlin, master, and Mr. T. W. Lockyer, chief officer, on the s. s. Hoosaini, were charged before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, with committing a breach of the bye-laws No. 44, made under the Port Trust Act. Mr. York Smith of the firm of Messrs Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared to prosecute. The accused were undefended.

Badshkhan Sahetkhan, examined by Mr. Smith, said that he was a crane driver at the Prince's Dock, in charge a 30 cwt. crane. He was driving that crane when Mr. Lockyer was in charge of the work. The hook attached to the crane was made fast to the gear to hoist the propeller shaft. He was ordered by Mr. Lockyer to do so. He performed the work at the request of the second accused. He found it very heavy, and there was a strain on the crane. The shaft was hoisted and alighted on the quay. The second accused had the winch of the ship attached to the shaft.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lockyer witness said that he (accused) ordered him to attach the winch to the shaft. Witness was aware that it was dangerous to lift such weights with this crane. The accused was standing near the crane when he gave orders.

Bapoo Ahmed said that he was a *serang* in charge of and supervisor of the crane. He was present when the shaft was being hoisted from the s. s. Hoosaini on the 24th inst. He saw the lifting gear of the crane No. 12 attached to the shaft. The witness warned the accused, Lockyer, not to attach two hooks to a heavy weight, but the accused did not pay attention to what he said, and so he went to report the matter to the shed manager, but as he could not find him he brought the matter to the notice of the assistant manager. The accused told him to "keep quiet" when he objected to his proceedings.

Cross-examined by the accused witness said that he objected to the accused's proceedings because they were against the bye-laws. The crane driver had obeyed his (accused's) unlawful order.

Ardesbir Sorabjee, a shed supervisor in the Victoria and Prince's Docks, said that he had weighed the shaft, which weighed 2 tons, 18 cwts. and 14 lbs. The bye-laws had been posted at the gates for some years.

Cross-examined by the accused, witness said that he could not draw the accused's attention to the bye-laws as he was not present on the steamer when the shaft was landed.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The accused on being questioned by the Magistrate stated in his defence that on the morning of the 24th inst., he used a crane adapted for 30 cwt. to lift 2 tons of goods at a time. He was not aware of the bye-laws nor was he informed that the crane should not be used. He called on his witness Mr. Arnold Reynard, third officer of the s. s. Hoosaini, who deposed that he was on board on the 24th instant. He did not hear the accused advise any one to use the crane. The ship's gear was strong enough to lift about 6 tons. He saw no strain on the crane.

Mr. York Smith having offered a few remarks on the undesirability of acting in direct opposition to the bye-laws enacted after considerable deliberation and on the consequences likely to be entailed by a breach of them, the Magistrate disposed of the case by pointing out that the act of the accused was extremely unjustifiable in face of the intimation conveyed to him by the driver and the *serang* to desist from attempting to hoist the heavy weight with deficient mechanical power. By his persistence in the course he had taken there was a probability of life and property being jeopardised, to obviate which was the specific object with which the regulations had been framed. The second accused was convicted of the offences and fined Rs. 50 with the alternative of one month's imprisonment. The first accused, Captain J. Ratlin, was discharged, as there was no evidence to implicate him.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 29th December were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 28th, 4 feet 6 inches against 5 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops flourishing. Agricultural stock in fair condition except in Karachi and Kohistan talukas, where there is scarcity of grass.

Shikarpur.—Crops promising. Fodder insufficient in 3 talukas.

Hyderabad.—Rabi crops flourishing. Rice crops in Gani damaged by rats. Fodder continues scarce.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Threshing of kharif crops progressing. Wheat germinated. Weather clear and cold. Rain wanted.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 26th December).—Sowing of rabi crops completed. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 26th December).—Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Standing rabi crops healthy. Reaping of jowari almost completed. Tar reaping and cotton picking continue. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food grains continue high.

Nasik.—Rain at Sinnar 3 and Yeola 13 cents. Total rainfall insufficient in the western part of Niphad, eastern part of Kalvan and the whole of Baglan. Threshing in progress. Standing rabi crops good; more rain wanted for them. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices rising.

Ratnagiri.—Sowing of summer crops nearly finished. Prices of food grains still rising in Malvan and Vengurla talukas.

Poona.—Total rainfall insufficient in parts of all the talukas in the district. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Rabi crops withering for want of rain throughout the district and sowing in many places also retarded. Prospects of kharif crops fair. Scarcity of fodder throughout the district. Owing to scarcity of water in some parts of the district, except Junnar and Mawal, cattle being removed to other parts of the district having sufficient water. Agricultural stock fair. Prices stationary.

Ahmednagar.—Rabi crops withering for want of moisture. Threshing of kharif crops almost completed. Fodder insufficient in 6 talukas. Agricultural stock fair. Prices of grain rising in 3 talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 26th December). Rain wanted throughout the district. Standing crops withering. Prospects and probable outturn of rabi crops would have been fair had there been rain. Fodder supply insufficient. Agricultural stock fair. Prices of food grains rising.

Satara.—Rain wanted for rabi crops. Kharif crops harvested; probable outturn from 4 to 8 annas except in Khandala Peta, where it is 2 annas. Prices stationary. Fodder dear. Condition of cattle middling.

Bijapur.—Weather cold. Crops on river sides and low grounds fair; those in other places withered; water and fodder supply insufficient. People emigrating with their cattle to other places.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 32 cents; total 44 inches 67 cents; rain also at Gokak 1 cent and Sampgaon 24 cents. Crops withering in Athni and in parts of Gokak and Parasgad. Harvesting of kharif crops commenced in 4 talukas. Prices continue enormously high. Scarcity of fodder continues throughout the district except in 3 talukas. Cattle distressed. People emigrating from Gokak taluka.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of paddy nearly completed and of jowari in progress. Late crops withering for want of moisture. Scarcity of water in 6 and of fodder in 8 talukas. Cattle distressed in Navalgund, Gadag and Ron talukas and driven to Mallad. Prices rising in 1 and stationary in 10 talukas.

Kanara.—Young rice plants thriving on coast. Harvest nearly finished above ghats. Fodder and agricultural stock fair.

Rajkot.—Rabi crops good. In some places cotton pods and flowers falling off. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold. Bajri and jowari being threshed. Cotton improving in some parts.

THE TAKING OF FORT NILT.

FROM accounts that have reached us we are able to give the following further particulars concerning the attack on Nilt Fort in the Hunza Valley, on the 2nd December, by the little force under Colonel Durand, consisting of two Kashmir regiments assisted by two guns of No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery, under Lieutenant Gorton, and 200 men of the 5th Gurkha Rifles, under Lieutenant Boisragon.

The expeditionary force left Chalt on 1st December after a parade of all the troops, and having crossed the Hunza river encamped for the night at a place three miles from Chalt. The next day the column moved off at 6 A.M., 100 rifles of the 5th Gurkhas leading the way, followed by the Kashmir regiments. The remainder of the Gurkhas were with the guns as escort. After a steep climb the road led over a kotal, which was found to be unoccupied by the enemy, and then an advance of another five miles or so brought the head of the column within a mile of Nilt Fort. Here preparations were made for the attack. The Gurkhas and the guns advanced to within 300 yards of the Fort, the two Kashmir regiments following in rear. On the right of the Fort is a high hill which the Fort stands immediately under, and which completely commands it; but owin to the block-houselike style of buildings in the interior of the Fort, little if any damage could be done to the defenders from this commanding position. Lieutenant Manners-Smith, Assistant Political Agent, was sent to occupy these heights with some irregular troops; but in spite of some well-directed volleys, failed to inflict any serious loss on the enemy, who, concealed behind their fortifications, kept up a hot fire on the advancing troops. On the left of the Fort is the river Hunza with precipitous banks about a hundred feet high, while behind the Fort is a deep nullah with very steep sides, and just in front of the Fort is another nullah between it and the attacking force. The artillery were brought into action and opened fire at 300 yards—the Gurkhas were on their right in three lines. Lieutenant Boisragon in the first line with 50 men, accompanied by Captain Aylmer, R. E., who carried a bag of gun cotton to destroy any obstacles they might come across. Lieutenant Badcock, with 50 men in the second line and another 50 men under Subadar Karrak Singh Thapa, in the third line in reserve. After about a dozen rounds from the guns had been fired, which, owing to the thickness of the walls, had little or no effect, the Gurkhas were ordered to attack. They advanced at the double, skirting round the hill under a hot fire, Jemadar Jangia Thapa and one sepoy being hit, and eventually got into the nullah under the Fort, where the enemy's fire could not touch them. The outer door of the Fort was on the right, so they worked up the nullah to the right and then turned to the left to go for the door. This was easily knocked down, the Gurkhas using their kookris for the purpose. Unfortunately one of the party was shot dead while doing so; but the second gate, proving too strong to be knocked down, Captain Aylmer, R. E., gallantly advanced and blew it up with gun-cotton. Through the breach thus made Aylmer, Boisragon and Badcock, with a handful of men, forced their way. The entrance was very narrow, and the enemy made desperate efforts to repair the breach. In attempting an entrance Aylmer and Badcock were severely wounded—the former three times—two Gurkhas were killed and several wounded. Inside the whole place was full of houses and streets, so that when they had forced an entrance our men had by no means captured the place. Badcock, severely wounded in the arm, still remained in the breach, and armed with a rifle he had taken from a dead Gurkha, killed two of the enemy, and in spite of his wound continued to help his men through the breach into the houses inside the Fort, and remained at his work until he was ordered to the hospital after the fight was over. A Gurkha bugler also seized a dead man's rifle, and when the second door was blown open did great execution with it. After this the attacking party disappeared into the nullah previously to delivering the assault, the remainder of the troops appear to have quite lost sight of them and, unaware that the assault had been successful in forcing an entrance, continued to fire on the Fort. About this time Colonel Durand, who was with the guns was severely wounded by a bullet in the thigh. The Gurkhas, who had a secure footing at the breach in the houses at one corner of the Fort, were thus under a double fire from their own friends as well as from the enemy, who still held the greater part of the houses in the Fort and clung to the walls. Further advance on the part of the Gurkhas was thus impossible, as whenever they moved they came under the fire of friends and foes alike. After waiting for nearly an hour the position of the small party inside the Fort began to get serious. Further advance was impossible without reinforcements, and our infantry and artillery were still firing away at the Fort. In this emergency Lieutenant Boisragon gallantly volunteered to go back to tell them of the critical position of the assaulting party, to stop the firing and bring up reinforcements. This he did, accompanied by one Gurkha sepoy Kaman Singh Bara Thokl, They had to retire under a heavy cross-fire across the nullah, which was covered with an abattis of fallen trees built by the enemy. They, however, ran the gauntlet safely, and when it was understood that the Fort was already practically in our hands, fresh troops were hurried up, and the enemy was soon cleared out of the position they still held. The brave sepoy who accompanied Lieutenant Boisragon in this dangerous undertaking was afterwards very severely wounded. A large quantity of stores were captured in the Fort, several maunds of gunpowder, bullets and some hundred rounds of Winchester cartridges. The enemy have some very good rifles, believed to be Russian Berdans, as they can drop bullets into camp at 1,400 yards. The enemy appear to have fought with great bravery and have clung to their walls most pluckily. On the following day Captain Bradshaw, on whom the command of the force devolved after Colonel Durand was wounded, reconnoitred towards the enemy and discovered they had taken up an almost inaccessible position. During the advance Lieutenant Gorton, R. A., and four of his gunners were hit, two of whom have since died.

Up to the 11th December no further advance had been made. The troops are in bivouac round Nilt and are anxiously awaiting a forward movement. The wounded have all been sent back to Gilgit and are reported to be doing well. Captain Barrett, who was so severely frost-bitten in crossing the Burzil Pass is still on the sick list at Gilgit, and there are several Gurkhas in hospital there and at Astor, who will, it is feared, be incapacitated for further service on account of frost-bites. In the actions on the 2nd and 3rd December the detachment of the 5th Gurkha Rifles lost four sepoys killed, one British officer, one Gurkha officer and 15 men wounded, or 21 casualties in all. To these casualties must be added the 35 cases of frost-bite, making a total of 56. Many of these are now, it is hoped, convalescent; but it shows that the little detachment of 200 men have had a hard time of it when over a quarter of their number and two out of the three British officers have been placed *hors de combat*. Lieutenant Manners-Smith has been attached to the Gurkhas for duty. He originally belonged to the regiment before he joined the Foreign Office, so that his services now will be specially acceptable, as he is well known to all the men. Lieutenant Chesney, of the 5th Gurkha Rifles, has, we hear, already left Abbottabad on his way to Gilgit, and Captain Kemball of the same regiment is now on special duty on the Gilgit Frontier.—*Pioneer*.

THE difference which arose some time ago between the Madras and Mysore authorities as to the rights of the latter to the full use of drainage areas, has been laid before the Government of India. No ruling on the points at issue has been issued as yet, but the basis for a solution of the difficulty has been arranged with the Madras Government in a way that is likely to remove to a considerable extent the check that the progress of irrigation works in Mysore has received in tracts bordering upon the Madras Presidency.

THE District Judge of Colombo has given judgment in the case Le Mesurier vs. the *Times of Ceylon*, casting the proprietors of the paper in Rs. 1,000 damages and costs. The judgment of the District Judge casts the proprietors of the paper in heavier damages, it is said, than have ever before been given in Ceylon against a newspaper, with one single exception. Notice of appeal, we understand, has been lodged.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A frequent cause of gout and rheumatism is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended with bad digestion and general debility. A few doses of the Pills taken in time are an effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism. Anyone who has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, the powerful action of which, combined with the operation of the Pills, must infallibly effect a cure. These Pills act directly on the blood, which they purify and improve. Having once subdued the severity of these diseases, perseverance with the Ointment, after fomenting the affected joints with warm brine, will speedily relax all stiffness and prevent any permanent contraction.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Landaura, 2,148 tons Captain J. A. Magenis, will sail to-day for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

MS. B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Sirdhana, 2,935 tons, Captain J. Black, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 29 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Niobe, 871 tons, Captain L Brelich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Madras and Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pachumba, 1544 tons, Captain R. W. Gimblett, will sail to-morrow for Kurrachee via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, 938 tons, Captain W. Major, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr. Anderson as a cabin and 20 deck passengers.

THE British s. s. Pembridge, 1,903 tons, Captain L. G. Barge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (1st December), with a cargo of 3,275 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Beyts Craig and Co.

THE British s s Merida, 1,487 tons, Captain J J Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius via Karrachi, with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding by the Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix from off the Apollo Bunder this morning at 8 o'clock:—For Trieste—Mrs Oszerwinka, Mr Marshall Reid, Mr Marinitsch, Mr B A Wadia, and Mr Altschul. For Briudisi—Mr A Heimon. For Suez—Mr Von Noseitz and Mr. O Von Loevenstern. For Aden—Count and Countess Rogendorf, and 40 Deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Siogapore, arrived here yesterday:—From Genoa—Mr H Kirby, Mr G Rsies, Mr A Masters, Mrs Layton and 7 Missionary Ladies, Mr R N Motabhoy, Mr and Mrs Orr, Major Viganoni, Marchese A Gantile, Captain and Mrs Batten, Lord Radstock, Mr Barlinger Otto, Mr Dumsigne, and 2 Misses Dumsigne, Mr Pezzette and five companions, and Mr G Gaggal. From Aden—Mr Nicolau Bey, Mr Laudolf, Mr and Mrs Monesse, and 19 deck passengers.

THE MacIver Line s. s. Lycia, 2,116 tons, Captain B Fletcher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Anson, Mr Bryson, Mrs Bryson and two children, Mr and Mrs Semkins, Miss De Looy, Miss Schouneman, Miss Horan, Miss Nochidge, Miss Davies, Miss Mellor, Miss Thompson, Mrs Martin and two children, Captain Fairbrother, Mr Gawthorn, and Dr and Mrs Sample. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Khedive, 2,137 tons, Captain L H Monle, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Lieut Fitz Clarence, Mr D T Todd, and 2 deck. For Melbourne—Major and Mrs Banks and family, and Mr and Mrs T L Cox. For Yokohama—Lieut Ewbank, Captain Haggitt, Dr and Mrs O C Pope, and Lt-Col St B Browne. For Hongkong—Mr C F Shroff, Mr Dadabhoy Dinshaw Tolati, and Captain A H Macon. For Singapore—Mr Condamine and Mr J S Elmore. For Colombo—Mr Shelton, Mr Cowie, Mrs Robert Kennedy, and Miss Schofield.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arab	2732	Newey	A	K Nixon & Co
„ Chyebassa	1714	Wilson	D	B I S N Co
„ Nyanza	1421	Symons	F	Allana Munjee & Co
„ Brahminee	523	Rice	K	Shepherd & Co
„ Waverly	2022	Calvert	K	T Morrison & Co.
„ Siam		Weighell	M	P & O S N Co
„ Ibo	1112	Costa	N	V Ebrahim & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Deccan	2022	Bray	1	Hajee Cassum
„ Armenia	2218	Read	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Singapore	2431	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni
„ Khedive	2131	Moule	4	P & O S N Co
„ Rosetta	2139	Gadd	5	P & O S N Co
„ Merida	1487	Thompson	6	
„ Imperatrix	2334	Egger	7	J Janni
„ Niobe	855	Brelich	8	J Janni
„ Lycia	2116	Fletcher	10	K Nixon & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S M K Schwalbe.... 670 .. Oelrichs ...German man-of-war

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Pachumba Gimblett, for K. Coast and Karachi.
„ Landaura, Magenis, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
„ Khedive, Moule, for China, &c.
„ Imperatrix, Egger, for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Lycia, for Malta and Liverpool.
„ Inchlonga, for Marseilles and Antwerp.
„ Niobe, for Madras, Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.
27 Persia s..... Hutchison ... Liverpool, Nov 21.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 27.—Steamers Athens, Vandal ... Clan Macalister and Palamcotta and ships Arklow and Matterhorn.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.
28 Patiala s..... ..... Negapatam.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Sirdhana (s)	Black	Calcutta, Dec 15.
	Lycia (s)	Fletcher	Liverpool, Nov 25.
	Pembridge (s)	Barge	Cardiff, Dec 1.
	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa, &c.
	Niobe (s)	Brelich	Calcutta, Dec 21.
	Merida (s)	Thompson	Mauritius, Dec 11.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Arab (s)	Newey	Marseilles, &c.
	Oriental (s)	Major	Calcutta, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—9 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 699 cwts bones, A Canjee; 365 cwts bones, E Pereetna; 40 bales wool, K Kessowjee; 57 cwts oil seed, D Manockshand; 85 bales wool, J Khimjee; 100 bales wool, C Mooljee; 97 bales hemp, Tho. H Moore and Co.

Lycia s—23,009 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Rosetta s—2 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 3 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 1 box gold leaves, Silas E Sassoon; 78 cwts olibanum, A M Hassum; 2½ cwts ivory, E Passia and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—300 cwts wheat and 1,340 cwts castorseed, John Fachiri; 4,000 cwts wheat, N Khatraz and Co; 1,530 cwts teaseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchlonga s—103 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 165 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 1,804 cwts wheat, Bombay Flour Mill.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperatrix s—50 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR BRINDISI.

Rosetta s—1 chest opium, J Feldmann.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Landaura s—294 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khedive s—6 chests opium, 63 Kidermul; 35 chests opium, L Chuttoo; 30 chests opium, M A Esmail and Co; 32 chests opium, C Ebram and Co; 3 chests opium, K Harookrai; 30 chests opium, M H Killas.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khedive s—7 chests opium, C Ebram and Co; 21 chests opium, W J Abraham; 13 chests opium, G Goomalmul; 25 chests opium, Tata and Co; 6 chests opium, H Kadarmul; 20 chests opium, E I Abraham; 32 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, C Ebram and Co; 1 chest opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 20 cwts sandalwood, M Fuckeerbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 29.

Thring, Major, Ms. R A, on duty, from Kurrachi.

DECEMBER 31.

Masters, Major, Bengal, C I Horse, on duty, from England.
Huggins, Capt. Ms, 21st Pioneers, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Sample, Surgn-Capts. Bo. Medical Staff, on leave, from Kurrachi.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 31.

Thring, Major, Ms, R A, on duty, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st January, 1892.

1. To-morrow, Saturday, both Companies will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba. No. 1 Company to continue the annual course of gun-target practice. No. 2 Company for general instruction in connection with the foregoing annual course of the Company. Dress:—Drill order.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

The following promotions and appointments are made:—12th Bombay Infantry (Native Army)—Jamadar Hukam-Dass Jasnak Gonduak, pensioned, to be Subhedar, vice Subhedar Robert Austin Hewins to be Subhedar, vice Subhedar Hira Lyar Singh, pensioned.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Shivram Mahadev Namjoshi is appointed to act as Dist Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Ratnagiri, during the absence of Mr Jagannath Keshav Kulkarni, on leave, or until further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut H G Carnegy, 9th Bo Infy, to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, in addition to his military duties, vice Capt H D Minchin, appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Belgaum, or pending further orders.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Lieut Carnegy, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the first class within the limits of the military cantonment of Deesa, and to invest him with power to try summarily the offences referred to in clause (a) of Section 260 of that Code, and abetments of, and attempts to commit, any of the said offences.

Rao Saheb Mahadeo Ranganth, Acting Mamlatdar of talnka Peint in the District of Nasik, is appointed a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Mr E H Moscardi, C S, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Rao Saheb Gopal Lakshman Killedar, Mamlatdar of taluka Parner in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna Thanedar, Huzur Depy Collector and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Kolaba, with additional powers.

Rao Bahadur Bapuji Mahipat Kharkar, Huzur Depy Collector, Satara, is appointed in the place of the Collector of the District to take part with the Sessions Judge of Satara in preparing and making out the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Satara, and in hearing objections to the said list and in revising the same in accordance with law.

Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinsha, Huzur Depy Collector, Broach, is appointed in the place of the Collector of the District to take part with the Sessions Judge of Surat in preparing and making out the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Broach, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Assist Collector, Kaira, is appointed in the place of the Collector of the District to take part with the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in preparing and making out the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Nadiad, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

A'zam Raghavendra Rango Bableshwar, acting Head Karkun of taluka Bijapur in the district of Bijapur, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Mr W Plunkett, Huzur Depy Collector, Sholapur, is appointed in the place of the Collector of the District to take part with the Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur in preparing and making out the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Sholapur and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

A'zam Maganlal Fulchand, Head Karkun of taluka Thasra in the district of Kaira, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W C Rand, C S, and Khan Bahadur J M Kharsedji, Magistrates of the first class in the district of Bijapur, to be Visitors of the District Jail at Bijapur.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr W E Young to act as First Assist Collector of Customs, vice Mr H L Wright, or pending further orders; Mr Hubert Crawford to act as Second Assist Collector of Customs during the absence of Mr Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, or pending further orders; Mr J Walsh to act as Third Assist Collector of Customs, with effect from taking charge, vice Mr Young, or pending further orders; and on the return of Mr Jehangir Dosabhai Framji to duty,—Mr Jehangir Dosabhai Framji to act as First Assist Collector of Customs, vice Mr Wright; Mr W E Young to act as Second Assist Collector of Customs, vice Mr Jehangir Dosabhai Framji; and Mr H Crawford to act as Third Assist Collector of Customs, vice Mr Young.

Mr A W G Chuckerbutty, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a Member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his

BAROMETERS.
...ment in a compact form, to ... measure instantaneously a differ... feet." To be had at Rs. 35, Rs. 45, Rs. 60 ... more expensive ones are by Dr. A. Monist. ...RKS & Co., Limited, Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 3-8 cash.—BADJAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SILK VEILS and SILK SHADES, in the loveliest Plats, for Table, Wall, and Hanging Lamps. —LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

DON'T FAIL to see our Stock of NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS for all Ages at Prices to suit every Purse, Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, and Market.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, well FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for one year; well situated and Cool. Apply ALPHA," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

HAM on Cut, Re 1 per lb; Ham whole, As. 12 per lb; Bacon on cut, As. 12 per lb; Double G. Cheese on cut, As. 12 per lb; Stilton Cheese in 3 lb. Jars Rs. 4-8 per Jar.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Indoor and Outdoor Games.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. A." care of this Office.

HOPALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer. 12 annas per dozen.—HOGEES and Co., Hummum Street.

WANTED, A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN for the s. s. MERIDA for Persian Gulf. Terms, &c., apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS, Dubashes, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

FIXED PRICES—HURJIMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, have made FIXED PRICES since last month. All Goods plainly marked as low as possible. Inspection invited—Rampart Row, Bombay.

MR. C. H. BOUSEY, Inspector, D. N. K. Railway, says:—I have personally used and also used on others MOTIWALA'S DYSENTRODYNE and COUGH PILLS and have always found a ready cure where they have been tried.

THE JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, Esplanade, and the Scottish High School, Byculla Bridge, will re-open on Tuesday, the 5th January.

TUNING and REPAIRING of Pianos and other Musical Instruments by thoroughly experienced workmen only.—S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

BRAN PIE LUCK! BRAN PIE LUCK!! The Luck Tub will be kept OPEN TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. Only 8 annas per lap. Eight times the value in many cases. Come and try your chance. Valuable things are given away.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

FOR SALE.—An English-built BROUGHAM, in First-Class order, the property of the late Sir HENRY MORLAND. Price Rs. 700. Can be seen a LAWRENCE & SONS, Coach Builders, Girgaum Road.

"BOMBAY FINE ART EXHIBITION"—Pictures Mounted and Framed," sent in for Ensuing Exhibition according to the Society's Rules.—D. B. DINSHAW and Co., Bombay Fine Art Gallery.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES In 1890 were £1,37,448, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "M. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI-HAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE BEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

INDIAN ARTS and MANUFACTURES of every description, at moderate Prices, especially suitable for XMAS PRESENTS. Now on view at S. J. TELLERY and Co.'s Show Rooms, opposite Clock Tower, 8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BANJO LESSONS.—Prof. NOTT BARNES is now in BOMBAY. Prospectus on application. No. 1, Tents, Wodehouse Bridge Road, Colaba.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

BARLEY SUGAR, CRYSTALLISED FRUITS, Sugared Almonds, Almond Rocks, Gelatine Lozenges, Gelatine Packets, Cough Lozenges, Butter Scotch, &c. PEARCE and Co., Apollo Street, Fort.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—it is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

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HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

F. CORNAGLIA,—The successor to Federico Peliti, Confectioner, begs to inform the Gentry and Public (so that there may not be any mistake or delay in sending out the orders) that when giving orders to please address their letters to him (F. CORNAGLIA) and not to F. Peliti, the latter having nothing to do with the Bombay and the Poona Business.

His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CHOCOLATES, and SWEETS, etc., approved by everybody, are of first quality and at reduced prices.

Price List free on application. To Messes, Merchants and Schools 10 per cent. discount.

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MEASUREMENT OF BALES

REDUCED 20 TO 30 PER CENT.

400 LBS. BALES 6-4 CUBIC FEET.

500 LBS. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET.

The SAMPLE COTTON from bales of this measurement is highly approved of by the largest Cotton Firms in India, and is guaranteed perfect, no lumps no hard side.

BALES 300, 400, 500, OR 800 POUNDS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,

ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND.

Our Representative, Mr. A. E. CUMMINS, from Leeds, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give Advice, Quotations, and accept Orders, on behal of the Firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,

Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.

PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra. SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,

SOLE AGENT,

85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,

No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

NOW READY.—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,

HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 31.

THERE was no further change in Consols in London yesterday; and Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered; but the market rate of discount on short London Bills was put up ⅛ per cent., making it 2¼ per cent.; about £600,000 in Gold having been withdrawn from the Bank of England. The price of Bar Silver remained at 43⅛d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher in Lours, and ⅜ in 4½ per cents., at £74 and £73½, respectively; while in New York the metal was also unchanged at 95 cents., with demand Exchange on London still at 4·84½ dollars. Paris quotations come unchanged.

At the weekly Biddings for Indian Council remittances yesterday, the whole 40 lakhs offered was placed at 1s. 4 21-32d., 34 lakhs of Bills having been allotted to Calcutta, and 6 lakhs to Bombay, in addition to which a trifling amount of extra Bills on Bombay and 2 lakhs on Calcutta were placed at 1-32d. higher—the regular allotment rate showing an advance of 1-32d. on last week's, though the same as that of the additional sales on the same day. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 4 7-16d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats dull, and Arrivals quiet, the total sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indian. The price of spot Mid-American remained at 4 3-16d., but in Surats rates were 1-16d. lower for all Oomra descriptions. American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for all deliveries, except March-April, for which the advance was only 1-64d. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

The price of Mid.-Uplands in New York was unchanged yesterday at 7½ cents; but Futures for March were 9 points higher, at 7·81 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 38,000 bales; and the total figures for this season now compare as follows with those for the two preceding years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Wednesday's Receipts..	38,000	42,000	18,000
Four days' do.	188,000	192,000	158,000
Since 1st Sept.....	4,504,000	4,413,000	4,254,000

The Banks, and Stock, Share and Freight Markets have been all closed to-day for the New Year holidays; and the last day of the Hindu month having also fallen to-day, the Produce Markets have also been virtually closed.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,156 bales.
Wheat	32,752 cwts.
Linseed	4,426 "
Rapeseed.....	2,659 "
Gingelly	16,174 "
Poppy Seed.....	1,048 "
Groundnuts	593 "
Castorseed	4,185 "

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Dec. 31.

The French mail steamer Saghalien from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1 4 7-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	95 ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74
4½ per cent. "	73½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	106⅛
Bar Silver	43½

The sum of about £630,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Circumcision of our Lord.

1ST JANUARY, 1892.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1.

7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

11 a.m.—New Year's Day Service.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS, 3RD JANUARY 1892.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 90, 319 and 331.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 89, 331 and 13.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS, 3RD JANUARY, 1892.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS, 3RD JANUARY, 1892.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hy. 309: 247, 1st tune.
Ps. 27, v. 4, tune "Jackson's."
Hy. 369.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS, 3RD JANUARY, 1892.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 70, 74 and 320.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 74, 220 and 228.
The offertory for Church expenses and poor relief.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, (Colaba Causeway.)

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS, 3RD JANUARY, 1892.

11 a.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Revd. J. Scott, Holy Communion. (Byculla, Victoria Gardens.)
9 a.m.—Revd. J. Scott.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
10-15 a.m.—Mr. S. Rahator—Marathi.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Cable Hongkong-Bolinao interrupted. Telegrams for Philippine Islands forwarded by post, no extra charge, no extra address.
Moulmein-Bangkok route interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st December, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	7	15 p.m.	14	11
Teheran	31	1	..	..	33
Suez.....	31	2	55 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 31st December, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	1	11	—	3
" Kurrachee	...	18	—	1
" Madras	...	24	—	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 30.

10 p.m. ..... 74·7

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31.

8 a.m. ..... 69·2
10 a.m. ..... 76·0
2 p.m. ..... 82·0
4 p.m. ..... 81·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

JELLETT—December 30, at Poona, the wife of Capt. J. H. Jellett, R. A., of a daughter.
SHUTTLEWORTH—December 28, at 13, Civil Lines, Poona, the wife of A. J. Shuttleworth, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ARJANI—SATARAWALA—December 29, at "Allbless Baug," by the High Priest Dastoor D. Jamaspji Minocherji Jamaspasana, assisted by Ekdin-Fa Dastoor Jamaspji Jamaspasana, Nasarwanji Isavaji Arjani, to Almai (Amy), the only daughter of Cursetji D. Satarawala, of Satara.

OTHER PRESIDENCES.

BIRTHS.

DOUGLAS—December 15, at Lucknow, the wife of E. A. Douglas, of a son.
McMURRAY—December 27, at Vellor, the wife of William Charles McMurray, of a daughter.
PAVEY—December 26, at Masulipatam, the wife of the Rev. J. C. J. Pavey, C.M.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HICKS—FITZPATRICK—December 2, at St. Stephen's, Kidderpur, by the Rev. Mc Conachan, Charles Clements Hicks, to Agnes Maud Fitzpatrick.
LANGHORNE—HADOW—December 23, at All Saints, Allahabad, by the Rev. H. M. Hacett, Harold Stephen Langhorne, Royal Artillery, to Amy Frances Helen, youngest daughter of Major-General F. E. Hadow, Royal Artillery.
MINTON BEAKER—December 23, at Allahabad, by the Rev. D. Osborne, D.D, of the American Methodist Mission, Mussoorie, Charles Henry Lipton, I.A. Professor, Muir Central College, to Ella Honorine, second daughter of Mr. J. F. Deatker.

DEATHS.

FORBES—December 17, at Almora, Rse Emily, the beloved eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Forbes, aged 19.
SLAVE—December 14, at Dehra Don, N.-W. P. Surgeon John Slave, of paralysis, after a lingering illness of 11 years, aged 55 years and 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1892.

CAPTAIN GRAMBCHEFFSKY, the Russian officer whose name has recently been associated with the inhospitable Pamirs, turns out to be not a Captain, but a Colonel, no a Russian, but a Pole. So we learn from Mr. W. Barnes Steveni who sends to the January number of the *Imperial Asiatic Review* a resume of lectures and papers in which that distinguished explorer has given an interesting account of his expeditions in Central Asia, and especially of his unexpected and friendly meeting with Captain Younghusband on the Pamirs. Mr. Steveni last winter made the personal acquaintance of Colonel Grambcheffsky, and formed a very high opinion of his talents, his energy, and his charm of manner. He comes of an old Polish aristocratic family, and is the beau ideal of a sportsman, six feet two inches in height, stout and strong-built, with a fresh and ruddy complexion. His fine constitution has however been impaired by exposure and privation on his long expeditions. He is an officer of the Imperial Body Guard, and served with distinction when only twenty-one on General Skobeleff's staff in the winter campaign in Turkestan. After the subjugation of the Turkomans he served for sixteen years as Assistant Governor of Fergestan, and also as special Frontier Commissioner, his duties in that capacity requiring him to delineate the frontier and settle pending questions between the Russianised natives, and the tribes beyond. His passion for sport, it is stated, led him to explore the neighbouring countries, and even to study their languages and their dialects. In 1885 he made his first expedition, penetrating Khotan from the west, while Mr. Cary, the British Salt Commissioner, coming from India, was passing through from the south. Colonel Preschevalsky, whose mantle has descended on Grambcheffsky's shoulders, had shortly before passed through the same region. With an eye to business, Grambcheffsky, in furnishing his Government with information respecting Khotan and its inhabitants, pointed out how Russian merchants might supply that region with goods at a lower price than English—by which we may understand Indian—merchants could afford to sell them. This hint has been acted upon, and the trade has now mostly passed into Russian hands—aided very effectively by the Russian customs line.

In the following year, 1886 Grambcheffsky visited the sources of the Sir Darya. In 1887 he returned to St. Petersburg after seventeen years' absence, and spent eight months studying astronomy, geology, and other sciences. Thus qualified for scientific observation he then set out on an expedition to Hunza, by the Russians called Kaudshoot, which he visited, exploring also Kaffristan, the region with which the Kashmir durbar had for so many years waged ineffectual war. The seven thousand roubles (£820) for this expedition were in part conributed by the Russian Geographical Society, and in part by our recent visitor, H. I. H. the Czarewitch who, we are told, takes a lively interest in Grambcheffsky's investigations. Mr. Steveni asks us to accept the moderation of this amount as a sufficient answer to the allegation that the mission was a political one. The traveller was subjected to great hardships owing to the inadequacy of the means at his disposal, which he had to supplement by borrowing four thousand roubles from a friend in Kashghar. The cogency of the answer to the allegation in question is not increased by the fact mentioned in the next page, that one of the books written by the explorer giving an account of his work, was deemed of so much importance, that the Government forbade its being made public, and confined the issue to one hundred copies for the exclusive perusal of the higher officials and officers of the staff. Grambcheffsky made an expedition in 1890 into the Pamirs, which brought him nearly into contact first with Afghan, and later on with British officials, who did not appreciate, as they were expected to do, the peaceable and wholly scientific objects of his mission. An attempt to penetrate the Pamirs in 1889 had been rendered abortive by the heavy snow on the Trans-Alaesk mountain range, and, what was worse, the heavy avalanches caused by thaws. He was forced to turn west and march though Karategin, "Vachija"—which Mr. Steveni surmises to be Wakhan—Shugan and Darvas, "provinces of Eastern Bokhara,"—a description by which the Amir of Afghanistan would scarcely recognise the whole of this region. The Khanate of Karategin lies on both sides of the Red River, and abounds with grouse and other game. Bearded eagles are numerous and formidable; they are described as cunning and fierce to an extraordinary degree, driving herds of horses to the brink of an abyss, and forcing the foals over the precipice so that they may be devoured at leisure. They have a weakness for marrow, to procure which they take the bones of their prey to a great height and then drop them to the ground so that they may break to pieces and yield up what they contain. The vegetation of Darvas is marvellous; the land, notwithstanding its elevation yielding grapes, pomegranates, and the mulberry in abundance, while the peach, apricot, the pear and the apple, flourish. The mulberry tree supports a large silk culture, and besides furnishes the population with fruit, which when dried is mixed with wheat to make bread.

When the expedition was proceeding towards Shugnan news came that the Amir Abdul Rahman was marching thither, and it was necessary to make a detour, a message being sent to the Amir, to which no answer appears to have been returned. The population of Shugnan fled into the Pamirs hoping to escape into Russian territory. The Chinese detained them, and finally forced them to return, when they were treated by the Afghans "with unparalleled brutality." The expedition met some of the sick and wounded, and gave such help as was possible, sharing its rations with them; "but this was only a drop of water in the sea." Such scenes, the Polish officer writes bitterly, could only be witnessed in Asia, where a ruler, having taken possession of the territory of another, thinks himself justified in destroying the entire population. It would not be amiss to bring to the Amir's notice the fact that it is not on the Government of India only that the barbarities perpetrated in northern Afghanistan after the suppression of Ishak's rebellion made a deep and lamentable impression. According to Colonel Grambcheffsky's observation, to speak of the Pamirs as a wilderness, is an error. There is a permanent population, residing there winter and summer. What has retarded the growth of the population is not the climate, but the continual raids of the semi-independent tribes in the Khanates. He gives an amusing account of an interview with a famous robber chief, who boasted of the exploits of his early days and lamented that times are no longer what they were owing to great nations like China, Russia, and Afghanistan, closing in and rendering it impossible to do any thing worth while in the old way. He summoned his sons about him and adjured them as they loved God to rob no one any more; and live in peace with all neighbours. The neighbours in question doubted the sincerity of the repentance, which they attributed to weakness, and gave the penitent robbers a very anxious time of it. The raids having ceased, the population is steadily increasing. Slavery on the Pamir is still flourishing "notwithstanding the proximity of Russia and the comparative civilisation of China"—a remark which is followed up with shy malice by the assertion that "the principal contingents of slaves are obtained from Chatrar, Jasen, and Hunza Khanates under the protectorate of England." Now that Colonel Durand is making that protectorate a reality, it may be hoped that this scandal, which appears to have shocked Colonel Grambcheffsky will be put an end to for ever. It is pleasant to read the terms of generous praise in which the distinguished explorer refers to Captain Younghusband's ride from Pekin, across northern China, to the confines of Afghanistan.

THE Bombay Administration Report covers ground that for the most part has already been made familiar in departmental papers. But the first chapter, which is devoted to the States under the political supervision of the Bombay Government, gives us information usually at first hand, and some of it is not wanting in interest. Much of it is too drily statistical to convey any meaning to the outer world, but the compiler does not altogether succeed in depriving the work of readers. In the year under report more than one of the Native States under the Bombay Government have been heard of far and wide, and the report has a few paragraphs concerning them which are above the "dry-as-dust" level. Thus Cambay was very much in evidence a few months ago, and the story of its troubles, as told here, brings Cambay affairs tolerably closely up to date. It is encouraging to learn that after the distressing events of the autumn of 1890, and the proof that was then given that things were wrong in every department of the administration, the work of reorganization has made such rapid strides that even by the end of last May the results were remarkable. After so good a beginning a good deal must have been done in the seven months that have since elapsed, and we scarcely realize, in dealing with the facts recorded, how far they represent the existing state of things. Evidently the viciousness of the new survey arrangements introduced under the late administration will for some time to come assert itself. The classification work seems to have been entirely faulty—a second offence to add to the original one of putting the old high rates upon an increased measurement which was the immediate cause of the rising in 1890. This will necessitate an entire reclassification of the lands surveyed; meanwhile the introduction of the survey rates is of course postponed. Nor is this the only respect in which the condition of the State proves to have been much more unsatisfactory than it appeared to be fifteen months ago. Cambay was known to be heavily in debt, but its financial embarrassments turn out to have been more serious than was then believed. Major Kennedy, when he took over the administration of the State, succeeded, as was stated at the time, to a treasury as empty as that which the British found at Pretoria when they annexed the Transvaal. It now turns out that not only was there no available cash in the treasury, but that the State was in debt to the tune of nearly five-and-a-half lakhs, or only a lakh short of a year's revenue. It is highly creditable to Major Kennedy that within six months no less than Rs. 2,28,700 of this debt had been paid off. The police of the State, which did badly during the disturbances, and which has been very badly reported upon, has been reorganized. Apparently the useless and untrustworthy members of the force have been sent about their business, and better men have been obtained at higher pay, for although the expenditure remains at about the same rate as before, the numbers have been considerably reduced. Considering how recently the State was in chaos this record of what has already been accomplished in Cambay is remarkable. No other State figures as prominently in the chapter. Porebander, of which a good deal used to be heard, has claimed notice through the costly and abortive prosecution of officials in the Public Works Department, prosecutions which, we suppose, will limit the outlay upon public works for some time to come. *Apropos* of Public Works expenditure Bhownugger has distinguished itself amongst the States of Kathiawar, by an outlay of over seven lakhs for that purpose.

A NOTICE which appears in our advertisement columns announces that from to-day the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company is converted into a purely Austrian concern, and will henceforth be known as the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company. The change is the result of the preference of the Hungarian Parliament to giving support to national commercial and maritime interests instead of contributing to an increased subsidy to this Company; and the subsidy that Hungary formerly contributed to the Company will henceforth be appropriated to the support of ... which, running from ... Fiume to the West, ... and the Eastern trade ... The Austrian Lloyd ... comes into operation to ... for a period of fifteen ... receiving an annual subsidy of 3,400,0... florins, or £285,000. With the new contract ... a new Board of Directors comes into office ... half the members of which will reside ... in Vienna and the other half at Trieste ... the Chairman and two members of the Board being elected by the Austrian Government, and the remainder by the shareholders. It is understood that the three Government nominees are Baron von Kalchsberg, formerly of the Ministry of Commerce, as Chairman; Baron Otto von Bruck, as Member for Trieste; and Ritter von Mauthner, Vice Chairman of the Vienna Chamber of Commerce, representing the Vienna committee. These ... men of high standing in the official and commercial world. Baron von Bruck, who ... rank of a Post Captain in the Imperial Na... is a son of the late Minister of Finance, and brother of the Austrian Ambassador to Rome, and has been for many years a member of the Board, having previously served the company as Agent-General at Constantinople, a Naval Director, and afterwards as Camerata Director. He will now be the leading spirit in the Company, and with a director of such long experience, and one so well acquainted with the requirements of the service, the administration is sure to be conducted with energy and ability. Other important changes come into operation with the new contract. There will be an extension of the mail service in the Levant and the Indo-Chinese service will also undergo certain changes. The accelerated monthly mail service between Bombay, Brindisi, and Trieste, which is earning a high reputation for the company for speed and punctuality, will remain in force as at present; but the local steamer between Bombay and Horkong is abolished, and a new monthly direct service between Trieste, Bombay, and Shanghai comes into operation, this new line connecting at Colombo with the local steamer running monthly between that port, Madras, and Calcutta. It will also connect at Singapore with the newly established branch line between that port and Sourabaya and Batavia. The latter branch will be of great benefit to Bombay shippers, as it will relieve them from the almost prohibitive rates charged by the Netherlands India Company from Singapore to the ports in the Dutch Indies. It will thus be seen that the Company is doing its best to adapt its service to the trading and passenger necessities of the East. The substantial subsidy which the Company enjoys—though English people have their own opinion about the economic result of subsidies—enables it to offer the public great advantages, and the enterprising spirit which it runs to the East is punctuality, and the liberality with which it treats the public, should always ensure the Austrian Lloyd a large share of the passenger traffic with India. The Company under its old title has always treated the Anglo-Indian public well, and it will doubtless take care that its reputation is well maintained under the new regime.

A MONUMENT has just been erected by public subscription in Beawur, in Rajputana, in honour of the memory of the founder of that prosperous town, Colonel Dixon, who died in 1857 of a broken heart, at the outbreak of the Mutiny. The memory of Dixon Sahib is unchronicled in history; but it has survived in Merwara, where for twenty-two years he was the commandant of the local battalion and for twenty years the patriarchal administrator and benefactor of the district, and of Ajmere as well for some fifteen years. His tomb in the Christian cemetery at Beawur is a place of annual pilgrimage to which hundreds bring flowers and prayers. Colonel Trevor, Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, who, on the 18th instant, unveiled the marble chattri or dome which has been erected in loving remembrance of Dixon Sahib, gave an interesting account of the fine old man's work which endeared him to the whole population. To this day everything is spoken as before, or during, or after, his time. He succeeded Colonel ... a man of his own type, whose name is still unforgotten. For thirty years the country knew no other rulers; their word was law and the people desired no other. Colonel Dixon constructed tanks throughout Merwara and Ajmere; his revenue settlement was the basis of that still in force; his reports contain information which has not grown obsolete. He identified himself with the people, toiled for their welfare, feeling for them affection the force of which was illustrated by the pathetic story of his death. When the Mutiny broke out, he sent the Merwara battalion to Ajmere to protect the treasury, then took to his bed and died of grief and disappointment at the ingratitude of the army and the horrors of that time of terror. The marble monument now erected to perpetuate his memory is the outcome of a suggestion made by Captain Hearn when Assistant Commissioner in Merwara in 1881. A local subscription was

PURE PERSONALITIES.

The Duchess of Teck and Princess May are probably the most generally popular of the members of the Royal Family, and the marriage between the latter and the Duke of Clarence is quite in accordance with the fitness of things. "It will necessitate," says the Times, "the raising of pecuniary questions in Parliament, which I hardly see this. Indeed, I am told, on what I consider good authority, that no application will be made. Under the Royal Grants Act, passed two years ago, an annual grant was made for the children of the Prince of Wales, the distribution of which was left open, it was distinctly understood at the time that this was a mere arrangement, and did not naturally the possibility of the children of the Prince of Wales carrying was taken into consideration. To ask for more would, therefore, be a violation of the assurance. The sum is quite sufficient to enable the Prince of Wales to allocate to his future Duchess of Clarence an income sufficient for all requirements. Should the Duke of Clarence time will then come for considering what provision is to be given to the Duchess; and this will depend upon whether, at the death of the Duke's husband and that he predeceases her, he is succeeded by his brother, Prince of Wales, or King of England."

Lord Russell Power had been engaged for several years to a lady who became his widow eleven days after their marriage. He was in fairly robust health at first he alarm was felt when he returned home after the theatre on a foggy night and died the next morning. A London hotel is not the place in which to be ill; but everything that could be done for the invalid during the few days he lingered on the aid was of any avail. On Sunday morning, November 29th, he was evidently sinking, and it was hurriedly summoned from the Church of Christi in Maiden Lane, to administer the last sacraments. A few hours later the end came. No brother arriving from Ireland just in time to be recognised by the dying man. For obvious reasons the body was at once removed from the hotel to a private mortuary, and thence its despatch to Ireland for interment at Glasnevin. Mr. Power, who was well known on the Turf, had the unique distinction of being the only Irish elite member the Prince of Wales ever asked to dine with him: and he was one of the minority who remained faithful to the Irish Chief.

Lord Russell has, *Truth* understands, fully determined to allow his wife no alimony until she apologises and admits her disbelief in the charge that she made against him. Lady Russell, on the other hand, has, it is believed, commenced a suit against her husband in regard to a certain £4,000 paid into joint account. Had the whole of the Oxford story come out, it would have shown even more clearly than the evidence of Lord Russell that it was no sort of corroboration of the charge made against him. Mr. Brodrick, the Warden of Morton College, sent for him, and told him that he had written an improper letter. Mr. Brodrick declined to say to whom it was written or what it was about, but said that he should mention it to Dr. Jowett, the Master of Lord Russell's College. This he did, and Dr. Jowett, having sent for Lord Russell, told him of the complaint of Mr. Brodrick, who had not, he said, told him from whom the letter had been obtained or to whom it had been written. Lord Russell protested, and demanded an investigation, for the letter, it would seem, contained nothing but an academic discussion respecting the manners of the Greeks and Romans. Dr. Jowett urged him to "go down" for a year. This suggestion he naturally declined to accept, on which Dr. Jowett sent him down for a year. Lord Russell at once took his name off the books of the College. In order to show that the complaints against Lord Russell involved no dishonour, Dr. Jowett subsequently invited him to his house, and went to his wedding. In all probability, he had come to the conclusion that he had acted hastily in sending him down, which he certainly had.

Lady Scott and her family have had much experience in Courts of Law. She was a Miss Burney. Sir Claude Scott, her husband, commenced proceedings against her, but subsequently withdrew them. She sued Captain Spicer for breach of promise, and the claim was settled by a payment of £6,000. She also prosecuted her brother for annoying her. Her daughter "Gid" then took up the running, and, having gone through the marriage ceremony with Mr. Sebright, obtained a decree of nullity, whilst Countess "Babs" got a warrant against Lord James Douglas for annoying her, and he was committed to Holloway.

Mr. J. Alexander Smith, who has just obtained the high University distinction of election to a Fellowship at Balliol College, Oxford, is a young Highlander. He went to Balliol after a distinguished Scotch academical record in 1883, the same year in which Earl Russell and Mr. G. R. Benson, who recently fought Mid-Oxford, entered the college. Among his contemporaries he soon distinguished himself, not only as a classical scholar but also as a man who knew a good deal of philosophy and the modern languages. He was also a great novel reader, and he once startled the Frakenbury Debating Society by an exceedingly able paper that he read on the Brontë sisters and their works. He was a Radical in politics, and, though not a keen politician, could talk with sentiment and even pathos on the woes of the Highland crofter.

The election of Representative Crisp, of Georgia, to be Speaker of the United States House of Representatives places in the chair a man born in England, and no doubt some facetious member will exclaim, "I move that man, he comes from Sheffield," for it was at that city, while his parents were visiting friends, the new Speaker first saw the light, in the year 1845. It is rather a strange coincidence that a man born on English soil should be the presiding officer of an American legislative body, controlled by a party in which the Irish people are chiefly found. Mr. Crisp fought on the Confederate side during the Civil War, and was a prisoner in one of the Northern forts for nearly two years. He was a judge in his own State and has been in Congress eight years.

It was a curious fate that Lord Combermere, who in his day one of the most daring horsemen in England, should owe his death to being run over, and having his leg broken, by a London cab. The late Viscount was a handsome bearded gentleman of seventy-three, with full eyes and a broad forehead on which he wore sat lightly. He had of late years seen little of Combermere Abbey, the family seat in Cheshire, with its store of ancient carving and well authenticated ghosts. The new peer will inherit the Cheshire estates, which have a rental of £13,000 a year and also a pension of £2,000 per annum, which was granted to the soldier-founder of the family for three lives. Both he and his countess have qualified for high station by having been divorced.

Mrs. Parnell—the mother of the late Mr. Parnell—who has left New York to reside in Europe, is a tall, portly old lad, who bears the weight of seventy years very lightly. She is truly striking in appearance. She has clear blue eyes, Roman nose, broad forehead, and finely chiselled mouth. She dresses with great simplicity and elegance, and very old and costly lace is generally a feature in her attire. Mrs. Parnell, although an American by birth—she is the daughter of an admiral in the American navy—speaks with a perfect English accent, and in the slow distinct tones affected by the upper ten. She is very well informed, and has a remarkable tenacious memory.

The death of the Emperor of Brazil recalls one of the many romantic incidents in the life of Mr. James Kelly, M. P. for North Roscommon, who accompanied the Emperor some years ago in his voyage from Rio Janeiro and his tour through the United States. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil were on deck in somewhat stormy weather. Mr. O'Kelly, who was in their company at the time, observed a spar falling straight on the head of the Empress. With great presence of mind he placed his arm between the spar and the Empress and thus chivalrously warded off a blow which would have been fatal to her by at the cost to himself of a broken arm.

Mr. Magee, who has been elected without opposition President of the Oxford Union, is a speaker of some promise. He is the son of the late Archbishop, and inherits many of his good qualities. Very vehement in speech, he ekes out the smallness of his person with much and richly varied gesticulation. He has his full share of humor, and—which is still more important in a debating society—good humor.

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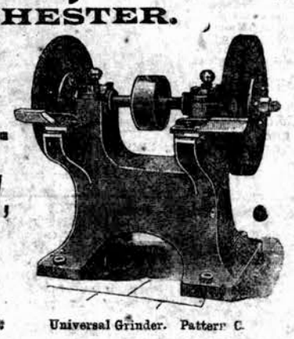

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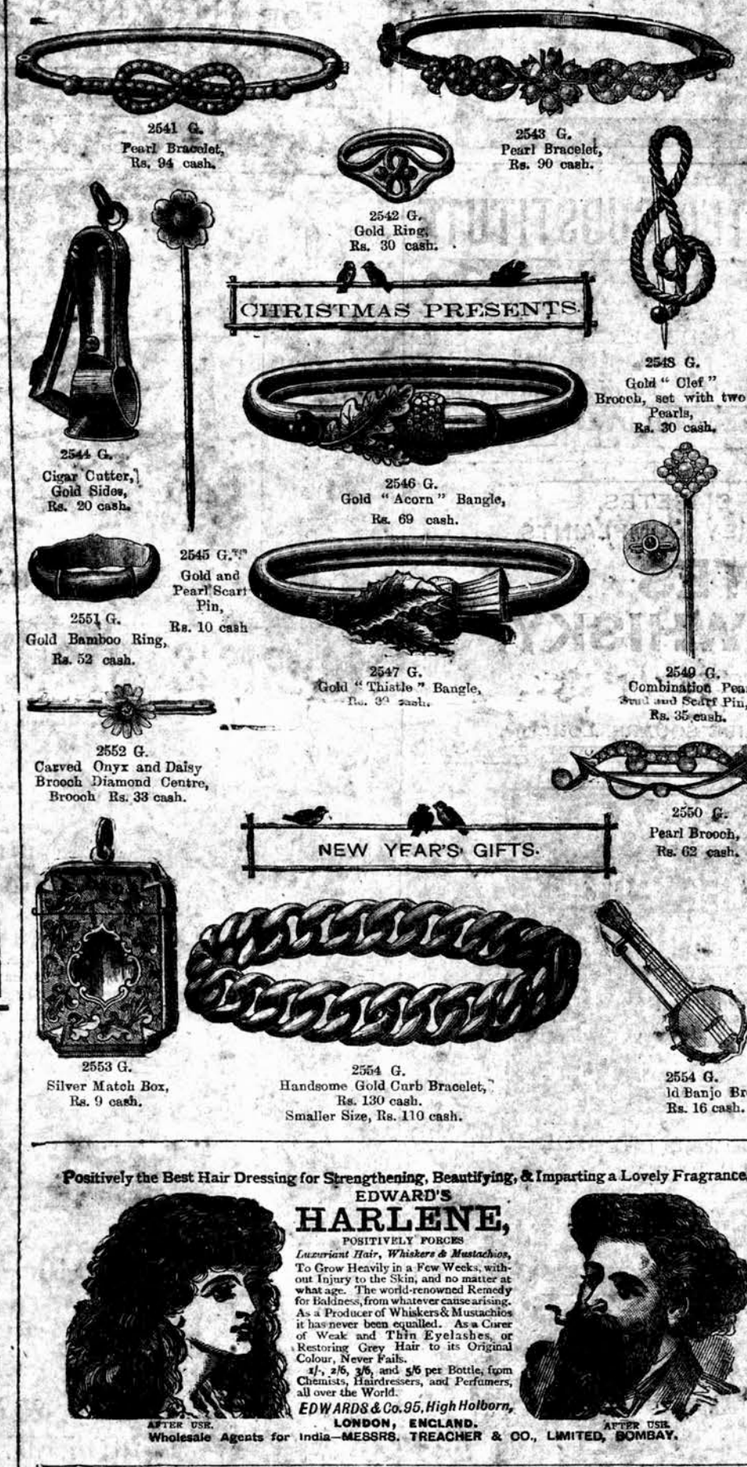
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